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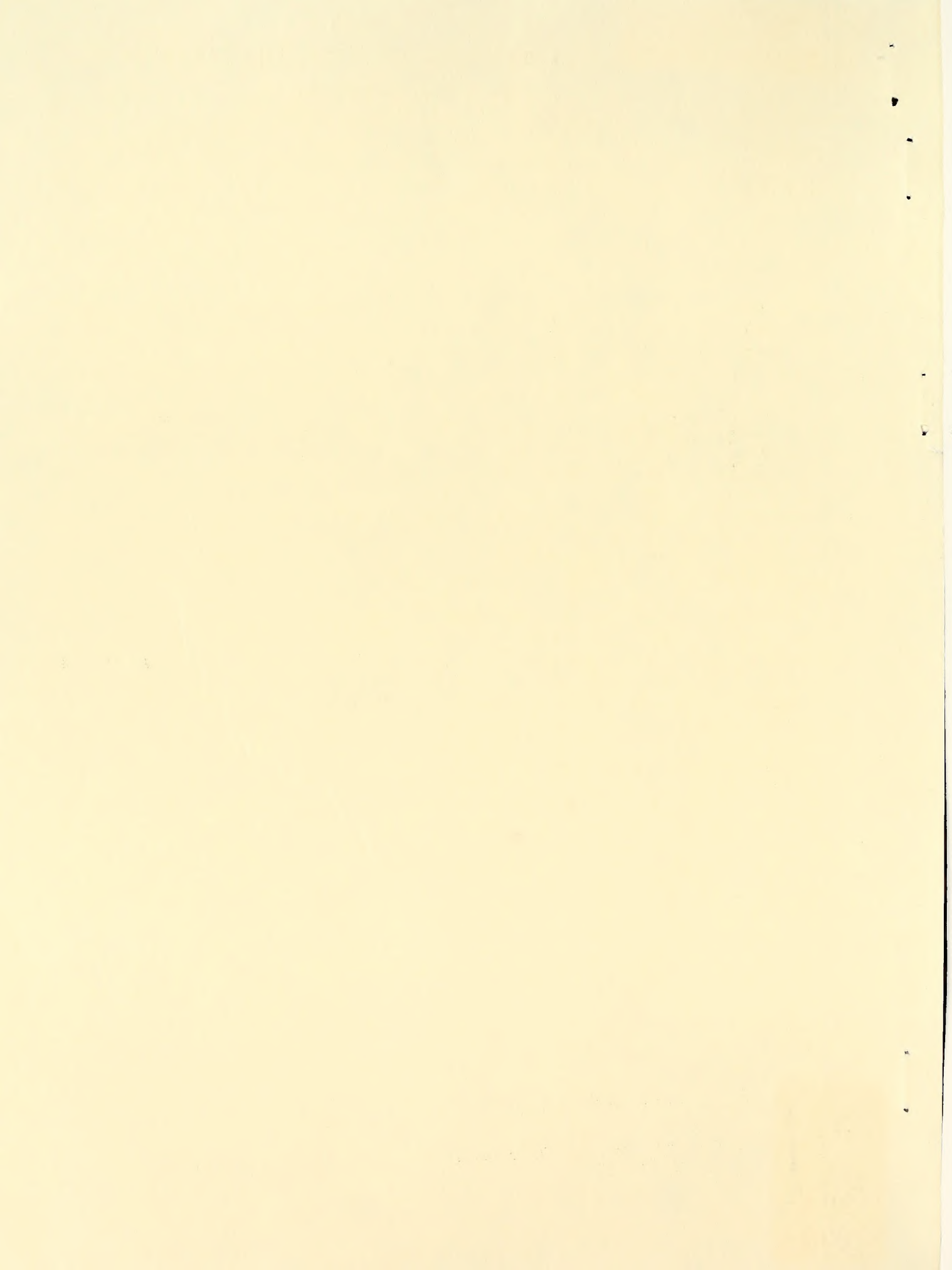
# ALTURAS RESOURCE AREA

## RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN RECORD OF DECISION



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
SUSANVILLE DISTRICT

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IN REPLY  
REFER TO:

1601 (C-020)

# United States Department of the Interior

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

District Office  
P. O. Box 1090  
Susanville, California  
96130

Dear Reader:

This document is a summary of the Alturas Planning Area Resource Management Plan and has been published and distributed for your information and review. It is an attempt on our part to make more people aware of the important role the public lands of northeastern California play in our Nation's wellbeing and to show you in some detail how these lands are being managed.

The public's natural resources--timber and livestock forage, wildlife and cultural resources, oil and gas and minerals, open space and scenic resources--all are becoming more valuable with every passing year. Those of us fortunate enough to live in California benefit extensively from these resources. We indeed enjoy many advantages other Americans do not share. But we have obligations as well. As those living closest to the public lands and resources all Americans depend on, we should be concerned that we clearly understand local resource issues and management decisions.

The document summarizes how the BLM will manage approximately 407,306 acres of public land in Modoc and Lassen Counties--Susanville District, Alturas Planning Area. This land use plan is a culmination of three years of planning and an environmental impact statement, with the advice and opinions expressed by many of you incorporated throughout. The decisions in it will be acted on for approximately a 10-year period. After that, changing conditions will no doubt call for a comprehensive revision and there will be many opportunities for you to have a voice in it.

We at the Bureau of Land Management urge you to look at this summary and reflect on how the decisions made in it affect, directly or indirectly, the lives of the people of northeastern California as well as of the entire Nation. We hope you will keep abreast of the Bureau's continuous management program and will continue to actively participate in subsequent planning efforts. We want our work to be guided by your thinking as well as ours.

Sincerely yours,

*C. Rex Cleary*  
C. Rex Cleary  
District Manager

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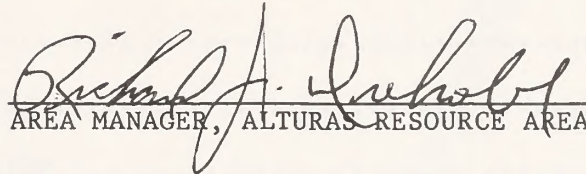
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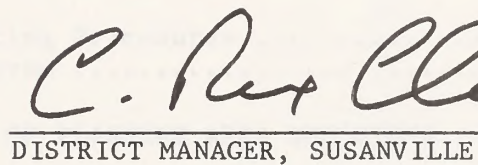


ALTURAS PLANNING AREA LAND USE DECISIONS

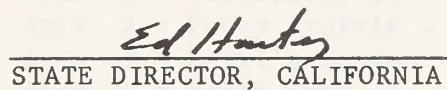
RECOMMENDED BY:

  
AREA MANAGER, ALTURAS RESOURCE AREA8/13/84  
Date

CONCURRENCE BY:

  
DISTRICT MANAGER, SUSANVILLE8/14/84  
Date

APPROVED BY:

  
STATE DIRECTOR, CALIFORNIA8/28/84  
Date



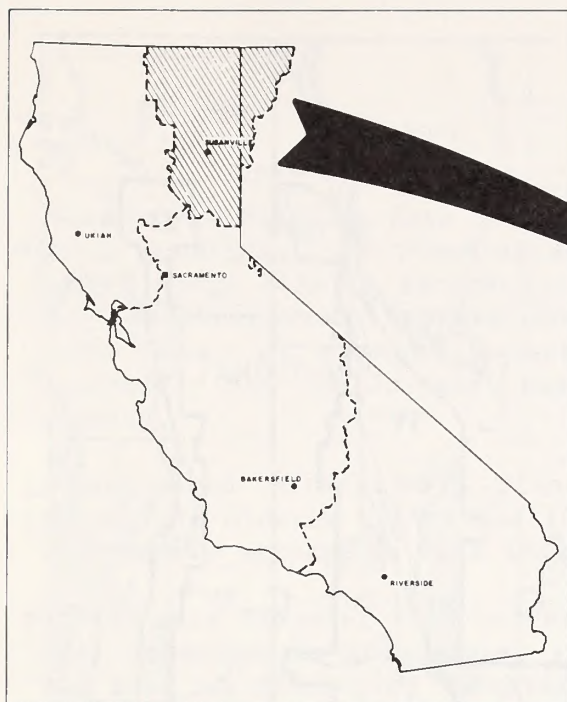


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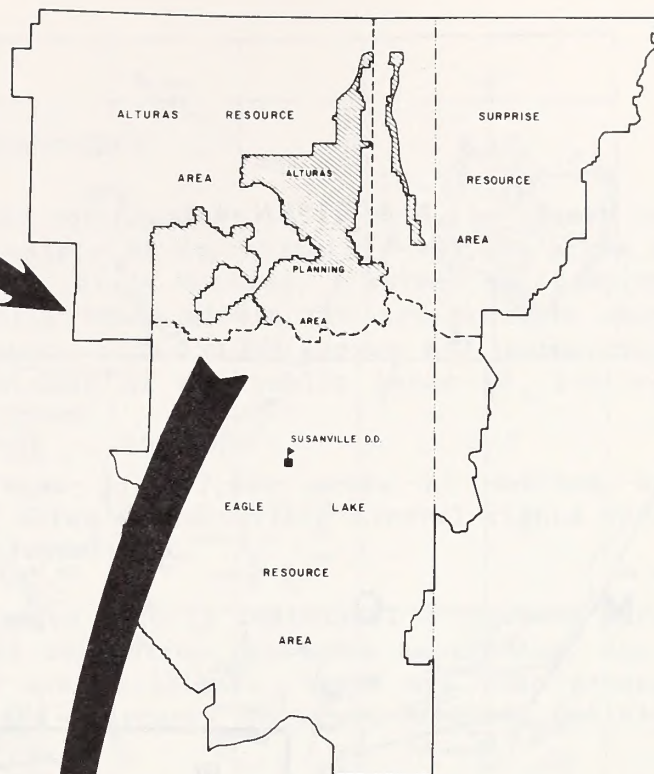
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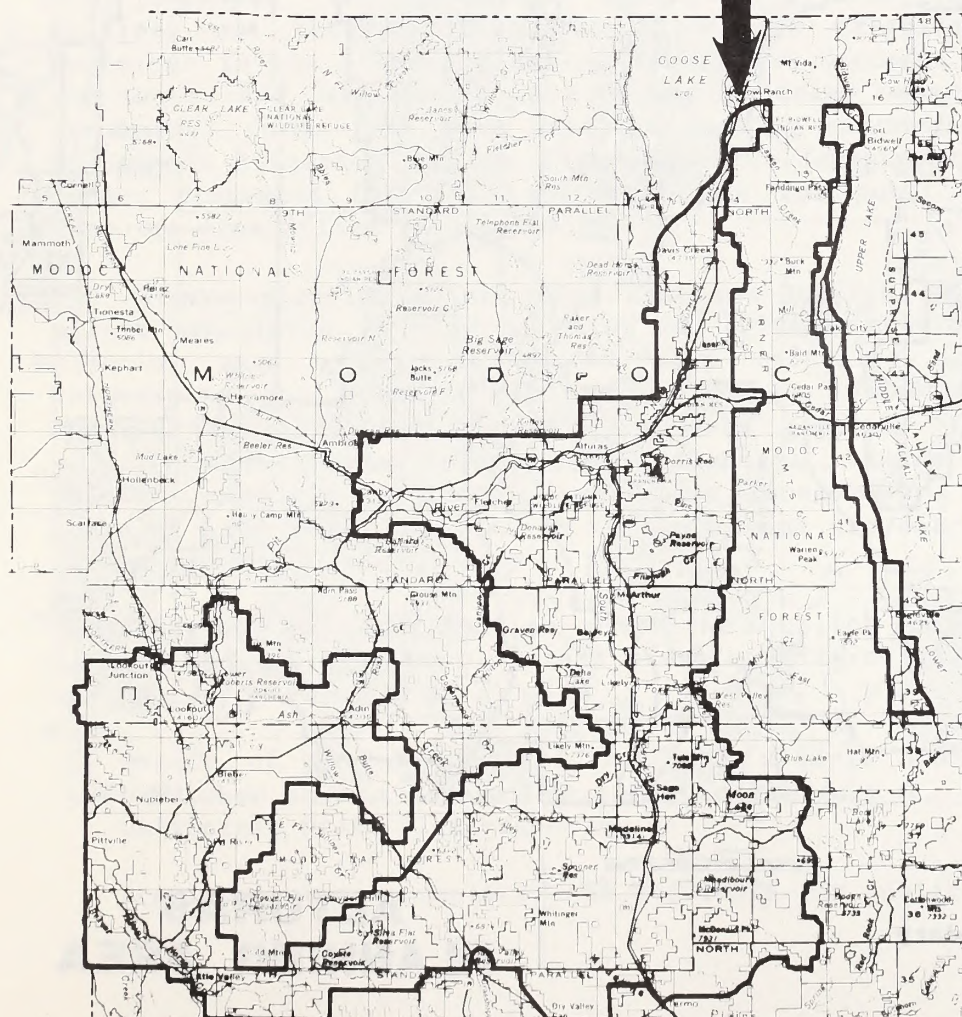




CALIFORNIA



SUSANVILLE DISTRICT

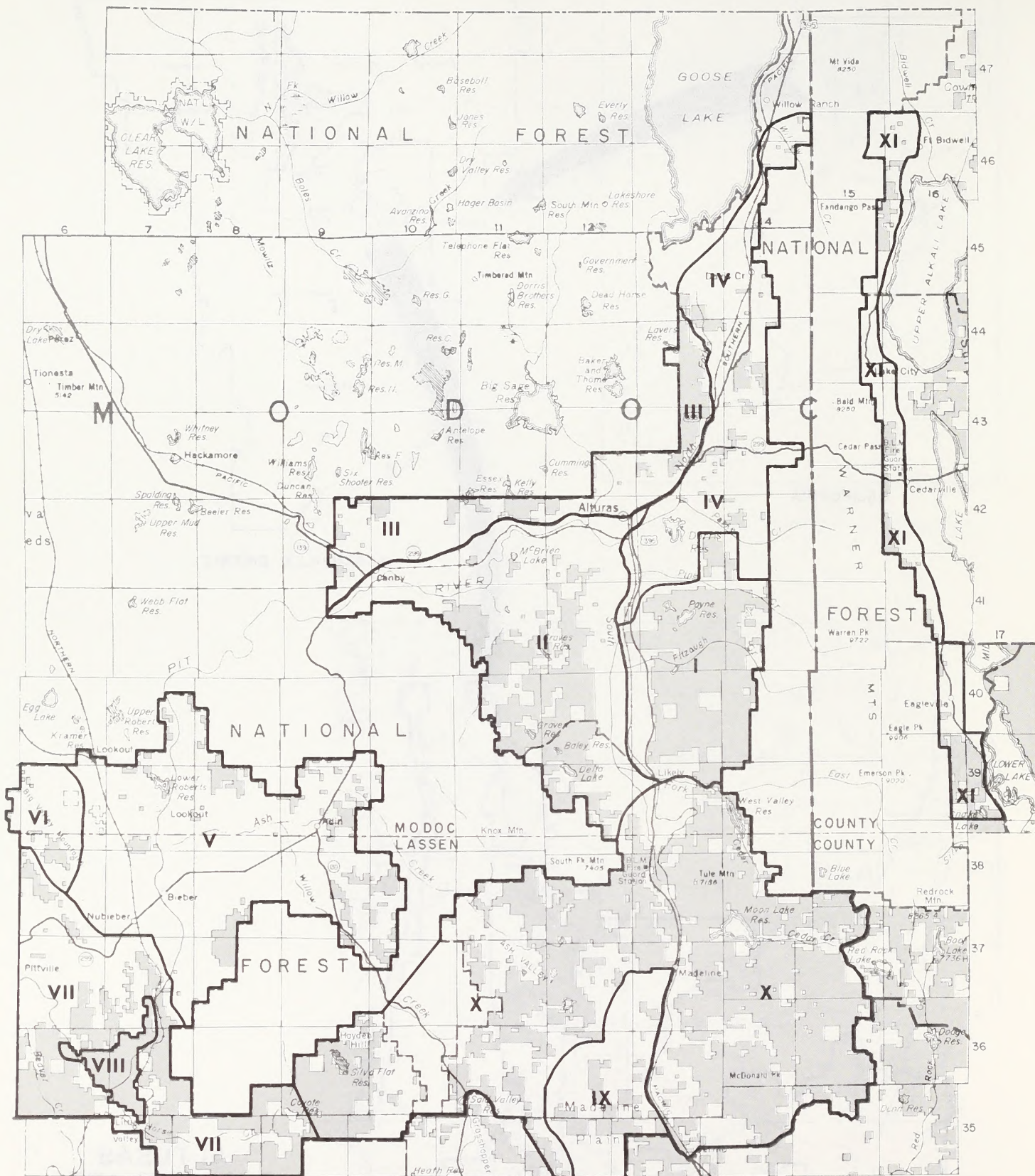


ALTURAS PLANNING AREA

**ALTURAS  
PLANNING AREA**

**GENERAL LOCATION**





## Legend

— Management Area Boundary

Graphic Scale  
0 2mi 4mi 6mi 8mi 10mi

## ALTURAS PLANNING AREA



## INTRODUCTION

The Alturas Planning Area is located in northeastern California, in Lassen and Modoc Counties. The planning area consists of approximately 407,306 acres of public lands high in recreation use (primarily hunting, fishing, and camping) and low in permanent population. Public lands within the area contain about 5,000 acres of commercial forest lands, and 250,000 acres of juniper-type woodlands, but the foremost commercial use of the public lands is livestock grazing.

Administered within this planning area is 407,306 acres of surface and subsurface mineral rights and 104,730 acres of subsurface mineral rights where the surface acreage is held in private ownership.

The Alturas Planning Area has been divided into 11 individual management areas (MA) according to topography, soil and vegetation, resource management, etc., for ease in developing specific land use decisions. There are also general decisions applicable to all MAs and are addressed under an Areawide Decision section in this document.

### Land Use Planning

This document, the Record of Decision, is the District Manager's final multiple use recommendation for allocating existing and future land use decisions in the Alturas Planning Area. The document is a general guide for the major land uses within each MA and contains only the important decisions in summary form. The more detailed working documents, the Analysis of the Management Situation and the Final Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS) are available for public review at the Alturas Resource Area Office in Alturas.

The Alturas planning effort is a combined RMP/EIS. Consequently, the entire effort was issue driven, focusing on solving critical problems within the planning area. Eighteen issues were initially identified and used in determining the scope of the plan. After evaluating the public comments received on the Draft RMP/EIS, it was apparent that the planning area contained five major issues: land disposal, livestock grazing, wilderness, wildlife resource management, and timber management. However, all issues and concerns have been addressed in this plan and are described on pages 10-11 of this document.

Consultation and coordination with the public and public agencies was a planned and integral part of this planning effort. Following is a summary of the public participation:

- Notice of Intent prepared for the Alturas Planning Area RMP/EIS and published in the Federal Register on February 1, 1980 and filed with the California State Clearinghouse.
- Preplan Analysis completed and available for public review in April, 1980.

- Public meetings conducted on March 18 and 19, 1980, in Susanville and Alturas to identify significant issues to be addressed in the planning effort.
- Issues consolidated and distributed for public comment on January 6, 1981.
- Newsletter outlining the planning process published and distributed to the public in August, 1981.
- Newsletter identifying the planning criteria published and distributed to the public in September, 1981.
- Oral and written comments were received throughout the planning process and used in the final development of the Draft RMP/EIS.
- Draft RMP/EIS filed with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and notice of availability published on April 15, 1983. On April 13, 1983, BLM published a Notice of Availability for the Draft EIS in the Federal Register.
- Wilderness Public Hearing Notice published in the Federal Register on April 20 and April 28, 1983.
- Final RMP/EIS published in October, 1983.



## LAWS AND BUREAU POLICY

The planning process for the Alturas Planning Area Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement is guided by many land use laws and policies which vary in their scope and application to the issues identified. These laws and policies are given a focus and clarity by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Further guidance is established by Section 101 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

In addition to these two legislative mandates, other policies and laws are basic to the Resource Management Plan. These include:

### Range

It is BLM policy to:

- Authorize livestock grazing of the public rangelands under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.
- Improve the rangeland resources by making and implementing equitable and supportable decisions about land-use, resource management, and grazing authorization in a timely fashion and through the resource management planning process.
- Conduct the level of soil and vegetation inventories necessary to provide data for monitoring and assist in establishing resource use levels.
- Increase and encourage systematic cooperation, consultation, and coordination with rangeland users and intermingled landowners as part of the land-use and grazing management decisionmaking process.
- Determine appropriate numbers of livestock and season of use based on the best available information, and authorize livestock grazing use accordingly.
- Initiate cost-effective rangeland improvements that will help improve the condition of the lands for livestock grazing, wildlife, and wild horse and burro habitat, and watershed protection, etc.
- Monitor rangeland resources and livestock use to assist in determining proper stocking levels and to evaluate the effectiveness of management actions in achieving resource management objectives.

### Wildlife

It is BLM policy to:

- Develop and maintain wildlife and fish habitat at prescribed, sustained levels through coordination with all other uses of land or water to minimize significant damage to rangeland and forest wildlife and fish communities; to prevent and abate pollution; and to direct cultural or management practices.



- Cooperate with State wildlife agencies to ensure that wildlife and fish populations are maintained in balance with habitat capacity to minimize habitat and other resource damage.
- Consult with the State and other organizations to determine the location and extent of existing habitats and those in need of improvement for various wildlife and fish species.
- Implement wildlife and fish habitat management measures in a manner that sustains ecosystem integrity, enhances the aesthetic values, and preserves the natural environment.
- Give full consideration to maintaining habitat diversity for all wildlife and fish species with special emphasis on management of wetland and riparian areas.
- Coordinate with the State, private landowners, and others in the encouragement of access and sound land-use practices on private lands within and adjacent to public lands and waters administered by BLM.
- Maintain habitat for viable, self-sustaining populations of cavity-nesting and snag-dependent wildlife species. This shall include the retention of selected trees, snags, and creation of new cavities, as well as selection of old-growth stands to meet habitat needs of wildlife dependent upon old-growth stands.
- Maintain habitat for viable, self-sustaining populations of forest and rangeland wildlife. Special emphasis shall be placed on management and protection of wetland-riparian areas and other crucial areas, from competition with domestic livestock, wild horses and burros, or other uses which cause significantly adverse impacts on a long-term basis.
- Encourage State wildlife agencies to make monetary or other contributions and to otherwise cooperate on wildlife habitat improvement projects on the public lands and waters administered by BLM.
- Design all vegetation and water developments on public lands to manage wildlife habitat for priority species in the area. Safe and available water will be maintained in all livestock watering facilities and wildlife throughout the spring, summer, and fall and/or as needed in the arid areas of the southwest during the winter months.
- Avoid the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetland-riparian areas.
- Avoid construction in wetland-riparian areas whenever there is a practical alternative.
- Preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetland-riparian areas which may include constraining or excluding those uses that cause significant, long-term ecological damage.



- Include practical measures to minimize harm in all actions causing adverse impacts to wetland-riparian areas.
- Retain under BLM administration and ownership all wetlands and riparian habitats except:
  - If Federal, State, public and private institutions, and parties have demonstrated the ability to maintain, restore, and protect wetlands and riparian habitats on a continuous basis.
  - If transfer of public lands, minerals, and subsurface estates is mandated by legislation or Presidential order.
- Conserve Federally and State-listed endangered or threatened animals and to utilize its authorities in furtherance of the purposes of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and similar State laws. State laws protecting animals faced with local extirpation or premature extinction apply to BLM programs and actions to the extent that they are consistent with the FLPMA and other Federal law. It is also Bureau policy to ensure that the crucial habitats of sensitive animals and plants will be managed and/or conserved to minimize the need for listing those animals by either Federal or State governments in the future.

#### Timber

It is BLM policy that:

- Public lands will contribute to meeting the Nation's demand for wood products. Forest lands determined to be available for commercial timber production are intensively managed under the principle of sustained yield and multiple use to increase timber yield when the demand for timber makes such management technically, environmentally, and economically feasible.
- Forest lands available for timber production but from which there is low product demand are maintained in a healthy condition to assure continuing production capability. Maintenance of such lands provides for harvesting of timber resources and placing them in commercial channels providing that in-place uses or values are maintained.
- Timber management plans (TMP's) will be periodically developed and updated to be consistent with approved resource management plans, to guide the timber management program. TMP's provide basic information to be used in periodic and annual program and budget processes; identify support needs and necessary coordination of timber plans with other resource management plans.
- Complete use of all harvested trees is encouraged, including currently marginal and non-commercial species.
- Forest lands and their resources are protected from fire, insects, disease, and trespass.
- Up-to-date inventories of forest resources are maintained.



- Resource inventory, planning, and management activities are coordinated with other public agencies and owners of intermingled private lands.
- Native tree species are promptly reestablished on denuded forest lands.

#### Woodland/Fuelwood

It is BLM policy to:

- Recognize woodlands as distinct ecosystems to be managed and perpetuated for the production of multiple resource values. These values include wood products, livestock forage, wildlife habitat, recreation uses, watershed protection, and minerals.
- Develop and maintain an extensive inventory and classification of public woodlands. This information will be used to determine productive capacities and to ensure an orderly harvest of available woodlands.
- Strive for a woodlands program that achieves a positive benefit/cost ratio. The program will apply cost-effective procedures to obtain fair market value (FMV) for all available woodland products except those disposed of through a limited free use program.
- Facilitate the management of other resources and public use through sound management practices.

#### Watershed

It is BLM policy to:

- Inventory and monitor water and soil resources on public lands and apply the information to land-use planning and resources management activities. This includes developing collection, storage and retrieval, analysis, interpretation and dissemination methods for the watershed information.
- Perfect and protect the water rights of the United States associated with public land management in California.
- Protect, maintain, restore or enhance the quantity and quality of water on public lands to or above legal water quality standards set by State or Federal laws and regulations.
- Consider water availability, water quality, flood hazard and soil resource implications before implementing all BLM projects or land management actions.

#### Minerals

It is BLM policy to:

- Encourage the orderly development of the mineral resources under its jurisdiction, where such development is authorized. Minerals management



is conducted within a framework consistent with and coordinated with the total multiple use management objectives of the Bureau. This management must include environmental considerations. Insofar as law permits, mineral resources are not disposed of unless the value of such resources will bear the cost of reclamation.

### Cultural

It is BLM policy to:

- Protect and manage the cultural resources under its jurisdiction or control, and avoid inadvertent loss or destruction of cultural resources.
- Recognize cultural resources as fragile, nonrenewable resources with scientific and socio-cultural values, representing an important and integral part of our Nation's heritage. Being responsible for the largest remaining cultural resource base on Federal lands, the Bureau develops and maintains the capability needed to manage these resources.

### T & E Plants and Animals

- It is top public land management priority to seek to conserve candidate, proposed listed, and officially listed species and their habitats and to utilize BLM authorities in furtherance of the purpose of the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

It is also BLM policy to:

- Ensure that all actions authorized, funded, or carried out by BLM are in compliance with the provisions of the ESA and Bureau policy by reviewing such actions using the Bureau planning system, environmental assessment process, and conference and consultation processes mandated by the ESA.
- Include in all BLM activities affecting the habitat of candidate, proposed listed, and listed species the means to improve the habitat consistent with recovery needs and objectives.
- Retain in Federal ownership all habitat currently used by Federally listed species or species proposed for listing, the disposal of which would adversely affect the likelihood of survival or recovery of the species, and to retain all habitat historically used by these species if such areas are still suitable habitat and are needed for recovery of the species.
- Participate on recovery teams and in recovery plan preparation and implementation for Federally listed species that occur on lands affected by BLM decisions.
- Identify and meet habitat and/or population objectives for candidate, proposed listed, and listed threatened or endangered species, thereby satisfying BLM responsibilities for the conservation and recovery of such species.



## Wilderness

- The Department of the Interior's management policy is, except in the cases stated below, to continue resource uses on lands under wilderness review in a manner that maintains the area's suitability for preservation as wilderness. This Interim Management Policy will be in effect until one of the following occurs:
  - If Congress designates a wilderness study area as wilderness, the BLM will manage the area for preservation of its wilderness character. FLPMA requires that designated wilderness areas be managed under provisions of the Wilderness Act that apply to national forest wilderness. BLM will prepare a management policy to implement this mandate for any BLM areas that Congress may decide to designate as wilderness.
  - If Congress determines that a wilderness study area will not be designated as wilderness, the Interim Management Policy will no longer apply.
- The law provides for, and the Department's policy is to allow, continuation of grazing, mining, and mineral leasing uses on lands under wilderness review in the manner and degree in which these uses were being done on October 21, 1976, so long as they do not cause unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands. These are referred to as the "grandfathered" uses.
- The Department's policy is to allow appropriation under the mining laws; i.e., these areas, in accordance with the congressional mandate, will not be withdrawn from the operation of the mining laws for the purpose of preserving their wilderness character. Activities involved in appropriation under the mining laws--including location of new claims and the assessment work necessary to hold claims--will be allowed so long as these activities are carried out in a manner that does not impair the area's wilderness suitability.
- Recognize valid existing rights that were outstanding on October 21, 1976.

## Public Land Sales

It is BLM policy that:

- Public lands determined suitable for sale may be offered only on the initiative of the BLM.
- If one or more tracts of public lands have been identified under the land-use planning procedures of 43 CFR 1600, and BLM Manual Sections 1601 through 1608, as suitable for disposal but a determination has not been made that the lands are suitable for disposal under 43 CFR 2710, the lands may be offered for sale if they meet the sales criteria of Section 203(a) (1, 2, and 3) of the Act. If public lands tracts otherwise meeting sales criteria have not been included in an approved land-use plan or analysis, such tracts may be offered for sale following an analysis under 43 CFR 1600 and BLM Manual Sections.



- The preferred method of selling public lands is by competitive bidding procedure at public auction to qualifying purchasers.
- Public lands may be sold by modified competitive bidding to qualified purchasers:
  - To avoid jeopardizing an existing use of adjacent land;
  - To assure compatibility of the possible uses of the sales lands;
  - To avoid dislocation of existing users.
- Public lands may be sold by direct sale at fair-market value, if the authorized officer determines that this would serve the public interest. Some examples might be:
  - State or local government needs the land;
  - It is necessary to protect equities arising from inadvertent unauthorized use, e.g., surveying errors, title defects.
  - It is necessary to protect equities arising from authorized use, e.g., an existing business.
  - There is a need to accommodate a project of public importance where the speculative bidding would jeopardize the timely completion and economic viability of the project.
- Agricultural lands that are suitable for disposal and are not desert in character may be sold under this authority. The tract sold may be no larger than necessary to support a family-sized farm. There is no minimum size restriction.
- Agricultural lands that are suitable for disposal and are desert in character should be sold under this authority rather than conveyed under existing agricultural entry laws in situations where public sale is the most efficient method of transfer of title.
- Sales of public lands to accommodate unauthorized use must meet one or more of the disposal criteria in Section 203 of the Act. Where the requirement of Section 203 cannot be met, a land-use authorization under 43 CFR 2920 may be appropriate.

## MAJOR ISSUES AND GOALS

### Recreation/OHV

Issue: What recreation opportunities will be provided?

Goal: Provide a broad spectrum of recreational opportunities.

### Cultural Resources

Issue: What direction will be provided for the inventory, management, and interpretation of cultural resources?

Goal: Insure that cultural resources of high scientific, interpretive, or socio-cultural significance are not destroyed by other land uses.

### Fish and Wildlife

Issue: Where, what kind, and how much habitat will be provided for fish and wildlife species?

Goal: Provide sufficient habitat for native fish and wildlife species and give emphasis to maintaining or improving certain key habitats.

### Wetland Riparian

Issue: What will be the management direction for wetland and riparian habitats?

Goal: Manage wetland and riparian areas to improve or maintain productivity.

### Range

Issue: What will be the level of range use and development?

Goal: - Provide a sustained yield of forage to meet demand while maintaining the productivity of the land.

- Increase forage productivity on lands producing below their potential through improved management and cost-efficient development.

### Threatened and Endangered Species

Issue: How will habitats be improved for threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant and animal species?

Goal: Provide habitats to maintain and enhance the populations of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species.

### Timber

Issue: What amounts, methods, and locations of timber harvest and other silvicultural activities will be practiced?

Goal: Provide a sustained yield of commercial timber to meet demand by enhancing the growth quality and utilization of timber resources.

### Fuelwood

Issue: How and where will fuelwood be managed?

Goal: Provide fuelwood to meet user demand.



## Soil and Water

Issue: How will watersheds be managed to maintain or enhance water quality, water quantity, and soil productivity?

Goal:

- Increase water availability to meet resource needs.
- Maintain/enhance water quality.
- Maintain/enhance soil productivity.

## Minerals/Energy

Issue: How will mineral areas be managed?

Goal: Determine mineral occurrences in the planning area and establish guidelines for the management of the locatable, leaseable, and saleable surface and subsurface mineral resources.

## Socioeconomics

Issue: How will the effect of management be considered in relation to community stability?

Goal: Maintain or enhance the socioeconomic factors (including employment, quality of life, and payments to counties) influenced by the agencies' activities in the local area.

## Lands

Issue: What will be the priorities for adjustments in land ownership to meet public demand and to support resource management goals and administrative needs?

Goal: Establish guidelines for land ownership adjustments to address public needs and to facilitate management efficiency.

## Wilderness

Issue: Which Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) in the Alturas area will be recommended to Congress for wilderness designation?

Goal: Recommend the appropriate Wilderness Study Areas for wilderness designation.



## AREAWIDE DECISIONS

Specific policies, instructions, and regulations have been identified in this section to highlight those most frequently used in day-to-day decisions. However, all Bureau policies, instructions, and regulations will continue to direct all land use decisions.

1. Lands will be acquired or exchanged in accordance with FLPMA and other applicable Federal laws and regulations, to assure more efficient management of the public lands and to reduce conflicts with other public and private landowners to provide more consistency and logic in land use patterns within the Alturas Planning Area. Public lands identified in the future for possible sale or exchange will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. If they meet specific sale or exchange regulation requirements, they may be determined suitable for sale or exchange.
2. The public lands identified for potential disposal within the alternatives are those that have been screened and should be considered for disposal for greater management efficiency. All public lands within the planning area can be disposed of if they meet the disposal criteria of FLPMA, Federal laws and regulations, and would not jeopardize the management objectives (i.e., disposal would have to be in conformance with the management objectives of the plan). Disposal proposals not in conformance would be subject to the amendment process.
3. Agricultural lands that are suitable for disposal would be sold under the public sale authority of Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act as consistent with the objectives of this plan.
4. Rights-of-way, 302 leases, easements, and permits and R&PP applications will be processed in accordance with FLPMA and other applicable Federal laws and regulations to provide public and community services.
5. Use of existing utility corridors will be considered prior to granting rights-of-way (existing corridors are defined as 69 KV lines or larger).
6. The Resource Management Plan replaces and updates the classification of multiple use (C&MU) withdrawal covering public lands within Modoc County. A full range of land uses will be considered/evaluated on a case-by-case basis predicated upon the principles of this multiple-use plan.
7. Public lands currently identified for potential disposal within the alternatives would, during the interim, be managed under existing Bureau policies in their present state.
8. All oil, gas and geothermal leasing, exploration and production will be allowed providing it is in conformance with the specific decisions of this plan and is environmentally acceptable as determined on a case-by-case basis.



BLM administration of mining claims is covered under the 43 CFR 3809, Surface Management of Public Lands under U.S. Mining Laws. Prospectors can claim and develop locatable minerals on areas open to mineral location. BLM approval would not be needed if proposed operations would disturb 5 acres or less per year, but notification would be required. Operators proposing to disturb more than 5 acres per year would be required to submit a plan of operation, and BLM would then prepare an environmental analysis on the proposed action.

CFR Parts 3100 and 3200 govern oil, gas and geothermal leasing. Site specific stipulations would be included in any oil and gas or geothermal environmental assessment prior to the issuance of any lease. Upon receipt of a plan of development, site specific surveys would be completed to eliminate or mitigate any adverse impacts.

9. Off-highway vehicle use areas on public lands would be assumed as "open" within this planning effort unless designated as "restricted or closed" within each alternative and issue.
10. The collection of inventory data in 1981 plus the existing data on ten AMPs has not provided sufficient information to support adjustments in grazing use. Monitoring of range trend, utilization of forage and browse, actual use information, climate, and wildlife habitat and trend information will be used along with the existing data to support any changes to the present grazing authorizations. As a result, no grazing use allocations would be made in this plan, except in those areas closed to all livestock grazing as identified in the alternatives.
11. To assess different livestock use levels as required in the EIS, increased and decreased levels of AUMs have been described. Alternatives I and II address the range in AUMs from the existing level to the maximum level (defined as re-authorization of Suspended Nonuse (SNU) preference AUMs, in addition to estimated allotment potential where SNU is not applicable).

Through monitoring, an intermediate level of AUMs will eventually be allocated, and the authorization of additional AUMs in any alternative is subject to existing laws and regulations. 43 CFR 4110.3-1 states that "Additional forage may be allocated to qualified applicants for livestock grazing use consistent with multiple use management objectives."

In order to assess the impacts of reduced livestock grazing use, the numbers in Alternative III were calculated assuming a reduction from present utilization levels where known, and "moderate" utilization levels where unknown, to a light (40 percent) utilization level. This is a level of forage consumption assumed to be able to ensure that all resource protection needs are met.

#### Standard Operating Procedures

1. Land treatment areas and seedings will be rested until seedlings are sufficiently established to resist pull-up from grazing.



2. Construction of fences in wildlife use areas will meet BLM specifications to permit the movement of identified wildlife.
3. Livestock watering developments will be made available and safe for wildlife needs, as identified.
4. All raptor nest trees and necessary habitat will be retained in fuelwood and timber management areas.
5. Fuelwood permits will stipulate:
  - a. Use roads only when damage does not occur; prohibit vehicles from meadows, wet dirt roads, or other areas that may be damaged.
  - b. During Fire Danger Activity Level 4, chain saw use and off road driving shall be prohibited after 1:00 p.m. When the Fire Danger Activity Level 5 is reached, chain saw use and off road driving shall be prohibited for the entire day. Chain saws used on forest and range lands must be equipped with an approved spark arrester mounted over the exhaust opening.
  - c. Cutting of standing oak trees, dead or alive, shall be restricted to designated trees only.
  - d. Slash shall be stacked within 50 feet of roads. Slash away from roads shall be cut down and scattered.
6. Special provisions will be added to timber sale and forest development project contracts. These provisions will deal specifically with mitigating environmental impacts that surface during the environmental analysis process. The special provisions will pertain to logging (cutting methods, yarding techniques); construction (requirements for construction or improvement of roads, fences, etc.); environmental protection (eagle and hawk nest protection, revegetation requirements, soil erosion protection measures, etc.); and fire protection (slash disposal requirements, fire equipment requirements, etc.). Provisions contained in the contracts will satisfy mitigation measures as contained in site-specific environmental analyses.
7. Before construction of range developments and vegetation manipulations, cultural resources will be inventoried and evaluated, and attempts to avoid adverse effects will be made. Where this is not possible, consultation will be made with the State Historic Preservation Officer (S.H.P.O.) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to develop acceptable mitigative strategies in accordance with the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (dated January 14, 1980) between the Bureau and the Advisory Council. In addition, the views of responsible spokesmen of the local Native American community will be solicited. Conflicts will be resolved in accordance with 36 CFR 800 and in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement signed by the California Native American Heritage Commission, the California S.H.P.O., and the BLM.



8. All water projects or projects which could influence the beneficial use of water will conform to BLM Best Management Practices Guidelines.
9. Spring sources generally will be fenced to prevent trampling of the immediate area. Livestock and big game water facilities will be provided outside the enclosure where the water source is important to big game distribution in the area or where necessary to maintain adequate livestock distribution within an allotment.
10. All disturbed areas will be reseeded with native and/or introduced species to provide ground cover.
11. New range developments and maintenance of existing developments within Wilderness Study Areas will meet the Bureau's Interim Management Policy.
12. Site specific endangered species inventories will be completed before any project is initiated. Endangered Species Act, Section 7 consultations will be conducted, if deemed necessary.

### Monitoring Program

#### Range

Monitoring would be conducted at two levels; each to answer a different set of questions. The first level would assure that grazing use is actually following the grazing plan. The second level would determine if the grazing plan is accomplishing the objectives set forth in the plan.

As Allotment Management Plans are developed, a detailed monitoring plan would be made part of each AMP. The monitoring system would be designed and tailored to the allotment.

The information elements of the grazing use monitoring program are outlined below:

1. Monitoring to assure the plan is being followed.
  - a. Actual use.
  - b. Utilization map.
  - c. Permittee/Range Manager inspection tour.
2. Monitoring to meet grazing plan objectives.
  - a. Trend Studies
    - 1) Permanent transects.
    - 2) Permanent photo stations.
    - 3) Trend indicator summary.

b. Special Resource Studies

Examples might be fisheries, archaeological sites, critical habitat, etc.

Fish and Wildlife

Monitor browse species utilizing transects in deer winter range to determine effectiveness of management actions, such as AMPs and vegetative manipulation projects in maintaining browse species.

Monitor response in habitat for targeted species in HMP areas.

Establish trend plots in selected aspen stands in conjunction with five year range monitoring program to establish wildlife habitat objectives to be incorporated into future allotment management plans and establishment of future stocking levels.

Monitor waterfowl production from wetland developments to determine effectiveness of the program.

Determine impacts to selected meadows from livestock grazing through condition and trend studies.

Monitor threatened, endangered or sensitive species populations to ensure viability and determine status of these species.

Wilderness

Collect observations from field personnel visiting wilderness study areas to insure interim management guidelines are met.

Threatened and Endangered Plants

Monitor all threatened and endangered plant locations by annually visiting the sites.



## CUMULATIVE SUMMARY OF PLANNING AREA DECISIONS

### Range

Authorization of 49,152 livestock AUMs with additional authorization to use up to 32,111 suspended nonuse AUMs and additional forage, as determined to be available through monitoring of livestock forage supply and wildlife habitat trend. Table 1-1, pages 20-24, show by allotment livestock AUMs, management categories, season of use, etc.

Allocation of 280 AUMs to support a portion of 150 wild horses and burros within the Emigrant Springs Herd Unit (Strip allotment).

#### Support Needs:

- Burning and seed of 6,440 acres.
- Burning and release of 48,200 acres.
- Construction of 29 miles of fence.
- Construction of 37 reservoirs.
- Development of 4 springs.
- Development of 1 well.
- Juniper removal and seed of 150 acres.
- Juniper removal of 500 acres.
- Development of 21 AMPs.
- Utilization heavy in individual pastures where grazing systems provide rest; moderate in all other allotments.
- Extension of season of use 30 to 60 days in selected allotments.

### Fish and Wildlife

Maintenance (no planned actions) of antelope winter range and kidding grounds.

Restrictions placed on disturbing activities within sage grouse strutting grounds.

#### Supports Needs:

- Exclusion of livestock from 20 miles of riparian habitat.
- Improvement of browse by prescribed burning in MAs 2, 7, and 10.
- Exclusion of livestock from 70 meadow habitats.
- Protection of raptor nest sites.
- Improvement of browse by juniper thinning on deer winter range.
- Recruitment of 50 acres of aspen in Cold Spring and Tule Lake allotments.

### Fuelwood

Permitted harvest of juniper and mahogany.

Designated fuelwood cutting areas to improve wildlife forage and browse.

Restricted fuelwood cutting within National Register sites and districts, T & E plant populations, 350 acres of Sheep Valley, and 6,640 acres of the Pit River Canyon wilderness area.

### Timber

Intensive timber management applied to 5,027 acres of timber base lands with practices modified to provide protection to soils and streams, National Register sites and district; raptor nest locations, and T & E plant populations.

### Cultural

Protection of high quality cultural resource sites.

#### Support Needs:

- Designation of 25 National Register sites and 10 National Register districts.
- Development of 5 Cultural Resource Management Plans (CRMP).
- Fencing of 4 cultural sites along Horse Creek.

### T & E Plants

Protection of sensitive plant species by fencing or buffer zones.

Designation of sensitive plant populations in North Ash Valley as a Research Natural Area.

### Watershed

Maintenance/improvement of critical watershed by placing restrictions on other resource activities (Fitzhugh Creek and Tablelands roadways).

Improvement of Sheep Valley riparian and meadow habitats by managing 350 acres under Best Management Practices.

### Wilderness

Preservation of wilderness values on 6,640 acres of public lands within CA-020-103 Pit River Canyon.

### Minerals

Exploration and development of mineral resources allowed throughout the planning area. All mineral activity prohibited within the recommended 6,640 acre wilderness area. See Table 1-2 for surface/subsurface and subsurface acres managed by BLM within the planning area.



#### Support Needs:

- Restrictions placed on flat rock sales within cultural resource National Register sites and districts.
- Cinder use allowed at established pits (Babcock, Roundbarn, and Day). Establishment of new cinder pits considered on a case-by-case basis.

#### Lands

Identification of primarily small, isolated and uneconomical parcels of public lands as suitable for disposal; 12,440 acres considered for sale, exchange, etc., through appropriate environmental assessments.

Identification of approximately 8,000 acres of public lands in the Madeline Plains area as suitable for exchange. An exchange proposal with Lyneta Ranches currently in progress.

TABLE 1-1  
Present Range Condition, Acreage, and Livestock Grazing Use

Surveyed Ecological Range Condition on Public Lands															
Allotment	Unsurveyed			Good	Fair	Poor	Woodland	BLM Acres	Total Acres	C/M/I Category	No. Users	No. Livestock	Season of Use	Active AUMs	
	MA	Acreage	BLM												
S. Tablelands	1	0	0	1,059	8,288	6,228	429	16,004	17,558	M	3	1,001	C	04/16 - 06/30	2,504
N. Tablelands	1	772	0	320	18,182	3,846	0	23,120	23,726	I	4	1,692	C	04/16 - 06/30	4,010
W. Field	1	0	0	0	0	624	0	624	2,960	C	1	32	C	04/16 - 06/30	0
E. Field	1	0	0	0	2,902	962	0	3,864	4,496	M	1	50	C	04/16 - 06/30	467
Signal Butte	1	0	0	0	462	623	181	1,266	1,460	M	4	-	N O T	L I C E N S E D -	0
Pine Creek Mesa	1	0	0	0	1,573	484	0	2,057	2,363	M	1	171	C	04/16 - 05/31	257
Fitzhugh Field	1	0	10	163	0	0	112	285	285	C	2	8	C	04/16 - 08/31	36
Pine Creek Field	1	0	0	0	245	105	0	350	496	C	1	12	C	04/16 - 08/31	18
Corbie Field	1	26	0	95	62	0	0	183	682	C	1	6	C	04/16 - 08/31	27
Dervin Field	1	0	0	211	37	0	133	381	928	C	1	7	C	04/16 - 08/31	32
West Fitzhugh	1	0	0	0	252	0	0	252	537	C	1	-	N O T	L I C E N S E D -	0
Highway	1	80	0	270	1,671	0	1,686	80	80	C	1	4	C	11/01 - 11/30	4
Rye-grass	2	0	0	904	2,163	125	322	3,514	4,296	M	1	150	C	04/16 - 05/31	225
Portuguese	2	0	0	273	4,217	0	8,460	12,950	20,243	I	2	347	C	05/01 - 06/15	521
S. Graves	2	0	0	52	1,746	495	718	3,011	4,088	I	1	450	C	04/16 - 09/31	1,652
N. Graves	2	0	0	154	453	115	168	890	1,427	I	1	26	C	04/16 - 06/31	372
Mackey	2	0	0	211	148	0	652	1,011	3,097	C	1	11	C	04/01 - 10/31	49
Neer	2	0	0	697	1,331	24	119	2,171	2,910	I	1	63	C	04/01 - 05/31	80
West Side	2	0	0	1,317	1,453	198	0	2,968	3,676	I	1	193	C	04/01 - 05/31	129
Bailey Dorris	2	0	0	0	3,561	0	5,021	400	430	C	1	36	Y	04/16 - 05/31	386
Cutoff	2	400	0	0	170	0	1,098	8,582	16,231	M	1	436	C	05/01 - 10/15	41
Rocky Prairie	2	0	0	233	0	0	0	1,501	5,115	C	1	56	C	04/16 - 09/15	934
Flournoy Individual	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	404	C	1	6	C	04/01 - 10/31	70
Bacon	3	184	0	0	0	0	0	8,307	8,500	I	1	49	C	05/01 - 09/30	42
Strip	3	8,307	0	0	0	0	0	628	1,878	C	1	4	C	04/01 - 10/31	245
Fisher	3	628	0	0	0	0	0	81	633	C	1	2	C	04/01 - 07/15	28
Kelley	3	81	0	0	0	0	0	2,437	2,913	M	1	218	C	04/10 - 05/10	7
Rimrock	3	2,437	0	0	0	0	0	697	950	C	1	13	C	05/16 - 09/30	218
Black Canyon Rim	3	697	0	0	0	0	0	766	1,079	C	1	10	C	04/01 - 10/31	59
S-X	3	766	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	C	1	-	N O T	L I C E N S E D -	56
Stevens	3	240	0	0	0	0	0	480	480	C	1	-	N O T	L I C E N S E D -	0
Stull	3	480	0	0	0	0	0	360	360	C	1	-	N O T	L I C E N S E D -	0
Hastings	3	360	0	0	0	0	0	1,589	4,489	C	1	57	C	04/16 - 06/30	143
X-L	3	1,452	0	215	104	0	0	563	623	M	1	35	C	05/01 - 10/31	48
Capik	4	0	0	0	244	104	0	137	1,010	C	1	10	C	05/16 - 06/15	10
Christopher	4	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	1	0	C	05/16 - 06/15	10



TABLE 1-1 (continued)

Present Range Condition, Acreage, and Livestock Grazing Use

Allotment	Surveyed Ecological Range Condition on Public Lands										BLM Acres	Total Acres	C/M/I Category	No. Users	No. Livestock	Season of Use	Active AUMs
	MA	Acreage	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Woodland										
Cloud	4	0	0	0	0	0	81	81	988	C	1	3	C	06/16 - 09/15	9		
Russell Slough	4	0	0	124	759	69	0	952	1,544	M	1	173	C	04/16 - 10/26	119		
Roberts Creek	4	10	0	0	184	0	0	194	439	C	1	2	C	05/01 - 10/31	12		
Brunnemer	4	0	0	9	31	0	0	40	40	C	1	1	C	04/01 - 08/31	5		
Gardner	4	12	0	284	44	0	0	340	1,252	C	1	6	C	04/01 - 09/31	23		
Crowder	4	10	0	1,009	1,160	0	52	2,231	3,157	I	1	53	C	05/01 - 07/31	160		
Lakeshore	4	385	0	38	137	0	0	560	943	C	1	20	C	04/16 - 05/01	10		
Hagge	4	400						400	800	C	1	11	C	04/01 - 06/30	33		
Hughes	4	360						360	760	C	1	50	C	04/01 - 06/31	24		
Perry	4	33		119	0	0	0	152	1,266	C	1	24	C	05/01 - 05/31	24		
Prock	4	531	0					531	2,393	C	1	29	C	04/16 - 06/15	58		
Russell	4	36	0	83	0	0	0	119	244	C	1	4	C	04/01 - 05/31	8		
Thoms Creek	4	24	0	0	289	0	0	313	313	C	1	46	C	04/16 - 05/31	69		
Sternes	4	0	0	0	78	0	0	78	556	C	1	10	C	05/01 - 06/30	20		
Brown Field	4	616						616	970	C	1	7	C	04/16 - 08/31	32		
Porter Reservoir	4	160						160	160	C	1	15	C	04/16 - 05/15	15		
Loomis	5	575						575	2,948	C	1	12	C	05/01 - 11/30	84		
Chase Valley	5	2,340						2,340	2,686	I	4	180	C	04/16 - 05/31	201		
Clark	5	157						157	157	C	1	4	C	05/01 - 07/31	12		
Eicholz	5	189						189	7,359	C	1	9	C	04/01 - 06/30	27		
Turner Canyon	5	790						790	1,412	C	2	73	C	04/01 - 05/15	110		
Haury	5	814						814	1,626	C	1	100	C	04/16 - 05/15	64		
Hitchens	5	2,296						2,296	4,330	C	1	25	C	04/16 - 11/15	175		
Hayes Spring	5	651						651	801	C	2	104	C	04/01 - 06/15	103		
Hines	5	326						326	697	C	1	13	C	04/01 - 06/30	39		
Major	5	481						481	481	C	1	49	C	04/16 - 05/30	73		
S. Juniper	5	481						481	492	C	1	64	C	04/16 - 04/30	32		
Knudson	5	242						242	242	C	1	9	C	05/16 - 09/15	36		
Kramer	5	821						821	1,554	C	1	200	C	04/16 - 05/30	125		
Dibble Hill	5	485						485	1,305	M	1	28	C	04/16 - 05/15	28		
North Dibble	5	544						544	751	C	1	35	C	09/01 - 10/31	53		
Harper Hill	5	0	0	71	199	0	263	533	2,186	C	1	18	C	04/16 - 09/30	86		
Barber Canyon	5	388						388	623	C	1	-	N O T	L I C E N S E D -	0		
Radio Hill	5	80						80	80	C	1	2	C	09/01 - 10/31	4		
Reclamation	5	0	0	0	163	0	0	163	210	C	1	11	C	04/16 - 05/30	16		
South Barber	5	0	0	0	80	0	0	80	80	C	1	-	N O T	L I C E N S E D -	0		

TABLE 1-1 (continued)

Present Range Condition, Acreage, and Livestock Grazing Use

Allotment	Surveyed Ecological Range Condition on Public Lands							Total Acres	C/M/I Category	No. Users	No. Livestock	Season of Use	Active AUMs
	MA	BLM Acreage	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Woodland	BLM Acres					
Round Valley	5	0	0	0	228	0	0	228	C	1	25 C	04/16 - 10/31	61
Indian Peak	5	655						655	C	1	8 C	04/16 - 09/30	44
Howell Canyon	5	312						312	C	1	- N O T	L I C E N S E D -	0
Mammoth	5	605						605	C	1	31 C	04/01 - 05/15	46
N. Juniper	5	1,728						1,728	C	1	105 C	04/01 - 06/15	263
Moncham	5	86						86	C	1	2 C	05/01 - 07/30	6
Myers	5	155						155	C	1	2 C	04/16 - 10/31	13
Barrows	5	714						714	M	1	47 C	04/16 - 06/30	69
Butte Creek	5	443						443	C	1	41 C	04/16 - 05/16	42
Piper	5	73						73	C	1	2 H	04/16 - 09/15	10
Roberts Reservoir	5	1,062						1,062	C	1	12 C	05/01 - 08/15	43
Roberts Individual	5	320						320	C	1	61 C	04/16 - 05/15	61
Pilot Butte	5	140						140	C	1	30 C	05/01 - 06/15	21
Big Valley Mountain	5 2/6	0	0	0	0	0	4,137	4,137	C	1	40 C	04/16 - 06/15	80
Babcock	7	0	0	0	0	0	551	551	C	2	20 C	04/16 - 06/16	40
W. Beaver Creek	7	505	0	105	5,637	82	1,042	7,371	I	3	223 C	04/16 - 06/30	558
Dixie Valley	7	0	0	538	5,830	5,419	4,545	16,332	I	1	740 C	04/01 - 12/30	1,291
Bald Mountain	7	0	0	322	2,885	792	2,263	6,262	I	1	261 C	04/17 - 05/30	392
Avery	7	0	0	0	122	0	0	122	I	1	25 C	05/01 - 05/30	18
E. Beaver Creek	7	342	0	0	186	2,019	624	3,171	I	1	504 C	04/16 - 05/31	756
Bend	7	0	0	0	686	0	0	686	C	1	33 C	04/16 - 05/31	50
Thompson	7	0	0	352	2,309	0	2,280	4,941	I	1	502 C, 6 H	04/01 - 10/31	613
Muck Valley	7	4,915	0	226	120	1,548	4,845	11,654	I	1	343 C	05/04 - 08/15	1,371
Plantation	7	0	0	0	120	226	1,097	1,443	I	1	267 C	04/16 - 05/15	267
Dixon Hill	7	320	0	307	2,872	1,118	2,038	6,335	C	1	30 C	05/16 - 06/30	30
Muck Valley	8 3/8	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	- S E E	A L L O T M E N T	S U M M A R Y	I N	MA 7 -
E. Beaver Creek	8 3/8	0	0	0	0	525	0	525	- S E E	A L L O T M E N T	S U M M A R Y	I N	MA 7 -
River Pasture	8 3/8	0	120	715	400	59	2,391	3,285	I	1	190 C	04/17 - 05/30	285
Thompson	8 3/8	160	0	0	0	0	40	600	- S E E	A L L O T M E N T	S U M M A R Y	I N	MA 7 -
Round Barn	8	830	3,861	0	2,518	0	0	830	I	1	- N O T	L I C E N S E D -	0
Termo/Lane	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,379	I	1	574 C	06/10 - 10/20	531
Lower Highway	9	636	130	546	4,254	30	349	636	C	1	80 C	06/01 - 06/30	160
Fillman-Diablo	10	599	0	7,824	4,254	0	0	1,624	C	1	30 C	05/01 - 09/30	150
Silva Flat	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,504	M	4	290 C, 4 H	05/01 - 09/30	1,249
Daisy Dean	10	0	0	290	7	0	177	14,750	C	1	17 C	05/16 - 09/30	80
Hencraft	10	0	0	439	94	0	684	1,217	C	1	31 C	05/15 - 09/05	154



TABLE 1-1 (continued)

Present Range Condition, Acreage, and Livestock Grazing Use

Surveyed Ecological Range Condition on Public Lands																		
Allotment	Unsurveyed			MA	BIM	Acreage	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Woodland	BLM Acres	Total Acres	C/M/I Category	No. Users	No. Livestock	Season of Use	Active AUMs
Cold Springs	10	774	84	12,823	3,681	0	316	17,678	18,839	I	1	468 C	05/01 - 10/15	2,157				
Cramer	10	645						645	987	C	1	9 C	04/16 - 08/15	36				
Marr	10	73						73	219	C	1	1 C	04/16 - 08/15	4				
Crabtree	10	340						340	660	C	1	27 C	05/01 - 10/15	15				
South McDonald	10	1,059	1,428	4,531	4,230	12	0	11,260	11,990	I	2	255 C	04/16 - 10/30	1,616				
McDonald Mountain	10	466	0	2,423	7,196	0	2,191	12,276	14,126	I	1	401 C	04/16 - 10/30	2,608				
Coffin	10	586	0	0	711	0	0	1,297	2,217	C	1	10 C	04/16 - 10/30	70				
Brockman	10	0	0	70	484	0	433	987	5,880	C	1	20 C	04/16 - 10/30	130				
Hall Field	10	0	0	1,257	0	0	0	1,257	2,510	M	1	59 C	04/16 - 09/15	192				
Dry Cow	10	0	0	5,203	0	0	0	5,203	6,338	I	1	216 C	05/16 - 10/20	1,103				
Mitchell Hill	10	0	0	2,672	3,103	0	1,800	7,575	8,041	I	4	179 C	04/16 - 09/15	867				
Tule Lake	10	542	1,914	17,938	20,043	268	8,185	48,890	59,783	I	6	1,925 C	05/01 - 09/30	9,054				
Deep Canyon	10	1,570	0	370	63	0	395	2,398	4,812	C	1	45 C	04/16 - 09/15	225				
Warm Springs	10	0	0	606	341	0	156	1,103	4,114	M	1	76 C	04/16 - 08/15	128				
Nelson Corral	10	2,556	0	4,469	5,486	0	856	13,367	16,881	M	1	542 C	05/16 - 09/20	2,256				
South Fork	10	0	0	422	866	0	2,516	3,804	5,649	M	1	261 C	05/01 - 09/15	1,175				
North Ash Valley	10	0	4,104	7,712	1,826	0	3,539	17,181	25,577	I	2	571 C	04/16 - 09/30	2,505				
South Ash Valley	10	0	2,481	2,057	3,746	0	8,540	16,824	21,557	I	1	406 C	05/15 - 09/15	1,624				
Anderson	10	0	0	499	376	0	0	875	1,465	I	1	17 C	04/16 - 09/30	90				
Wing	10	0	0	1,681	52	0	428	2,161	6,154	C	1	1,000 S	05/16 - 10/25	372				
Dry Valley	10	0	0	871	377	0	1,052	2,300	5,447	C	1	113 C	04/16 - 09/30	273				
Said Valley	10	0	23	406	25	0	372	826	1,881	I	1	130 C	08/25 - 09/06	60				
Summit/Williams	10	0	112	30	735	0	958	1,835	7,826	C	1	28 C	05/01 - 09/30	140				
Clarks Valley	10	115						115	935	C	1	6 C	05/01 - 09/30	30				
Owl Creek	11	240						240	240			- N O T	L I C E N S E D	-				
Milk Creek	11	120						120	120			- N O T	L I C E N S E D	-				
Granger	11	1,300						1,300	1,300	C	1	20 C	04/15 - 05/30	30				
Cedar Creek	11	440						440	440			- N O T	L I C E N S E D	-				
McCulley	11	1,000						1,000	1,000	C	1	10 C	05/01 - 06/30	20				
Soldier Creek	11	40						40	40			- N O T	L I C E N S E D	-				
Mill Creek	11	40						40	40			- N O T	L I C E N S E D	-				
Goose Creek	11	40						40	40			2 C	05/01 - 09/30	10				
Buck Mountain	11	120						120	120	C	1	10 H	04/01 - 10/31	19				
Upper Lake	11	0	0	0	0	720	0	720	720	C	1	50 C	05/01 - 07/30	168				

TABLE 1-1 (continued)

## Present Range Condition, Acreage, and Livestock Grazing Use

Allotment	Surveyed Ecological Range Condition on Public Lands					BLM Acres	Total Acres	C/M/I Category	No. Users	No. Livestock	Season of Use	Active AUMs
	MA Acreage	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Woodland						
Fandango	11	1,000					1,000	C	1	93 C	04/15 - 05/15	
South Bidwell	11	300					300	C	1	47 C	09/01 - 09/30	140
Bidwell Creek	11	80					80	C		26 C	04/01 - 04/30	26
Bidwell	11	40					40	C	1	- N O T	L I C E N S E D -	0
Isolated Tracts		6,267					6,267			2 H	04/15 - 09/30	8
TOTAL - 138 Allotments	65,637	14,147	85,020	134,745	26,820	80,937	401,826		168	18,303		50,464

1/ X-L Allotment is divided by Highway 395 between MA 3 and MA 4. (80 AUMs and 63 AUMs, respectively.)

2/ Big Valley Mountain Allotment is in MA 6 and MA 7.

3/ Portions of Muck Valley, Thompson, and E. Beaver Creek are in MA 7 and MA 8.



TABLE 1-2

LAND STATUS SUMMARY<sup>1/</sup>

	<u>Surface/ Subsurface</u>	<u>Subsurface (Split Estate)</u>	<u>Total Subsurface</u>
MA 1 - Tablelands	48,466	6,520	54,986
MA 2 - Rocky Prairie	40,625	11,260	51,885
MA 3 - Devil's Garden	15,769	10,460	26,229
MA 4 - South Fork	7,827	6,330	14,157
MA 5 - Big Valley	18,957	17,660	36,617
MA 6 - Widow Peak	4,137	0	4,137
MA 7 - Little Valley	52,853	5,480	58,333
MA 8 - Pit River Canyon	11,5765	0	11,575
MA 9 - Madeline	7,015	880	7,895
MA 10 - Mountain	188,335	46,140	234,475
MA 11 - East Warners	5,480	0	5,480
Isolated Parcels Outside of Allotments	6,267	0	6,267
	<u>407,306</u>	<u>104,730</u>	<u>512,036</u>

<sup>1/</sup> No surface only acres managed by BLM within the planning area.

## MANAGEMENT AREA DECISIONS

This section describes the specific decisions for the planning area. The section is organized by MA as mapped on Map 1-2. For each MA, a brief Introduction, Management Objective, Rationale, and Land Use Decisions are presented.

The section on Laws and Bureau Policy (pages 3-9) also provides further rationale to that specifically described by MA for each management objective.

The decisions and support needs that are mappable have been numbered (1.1, 1.2, etc.) and correspond to the location of implementation on the foldout map in the back of this document. The map also highlights the public lands identified for potential disposal.

For more site-specific locations of these decisions, large-scale data base maps are located at the Alturas Resource Area Office. All reviewers are welcome to come into the office to examine specific objectives and maps with on-the-ground locations.



## Management Area 1 - Tablelands

### INTRODUCTION

The Tablelands MA contains approximately 88 percent public lands. Most of the 48,466 acres are within two large allotments, North Tablelands and South Tablelands. The Likely Tables, upon which MA 1 is located, is a two-level basaltic plateau lying between Alturas and Likely, California, and the South Fork Valley and the Warner Mountains. The area is entirely within Modoc County and comprises one of the largest blocks of public lands in the planning area.

The primary issues for this MA are the improvement and protection of watershed and riparian areas, the authorization of livestock forage, and the maintenance of antelope winter range and sage grouse strutting grounds.

### MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The primary management emphasis is to protect riparian habitat, enhance fisheries potential, improve watershed conditions, and allocate forage for livestock to attain optimum production levels while maintaining antelope and sage grouse forage and habitat.

### RATIONALE

Livestock grazing levels within this MA are set to meet both social and economic demand and the Bureau's rangeland management objectives. The objectives relate to efficiently managing the basic resources of the public rangelands so as to improve and maintain productivity and provide a full range of natural, social, economic, and environmental needs.

The Likely Tables provide winter range for the Likely Tables antelope herd, the largest herd in California. Structures such as fences which can restrict seasonal antelope movements may cause heavy losses during severe winter conditions.

Thirteen sage grouse strutting grounds occur in this MA. Strutting grounds are the focal point for the nesting process. Disturbances of courtship activity or extensive development could supplant local populations. This game species is static to slightly declining in the MA.

### LAND USE DECISIONS

#### Range

Authorize use of 7,301 livestock AUMs with additional authorization to use up to 7,506 suspended nonuse AUMs as determined to be available through monitoring of livestock forage and wildlife habitat trend.

Allow existing season of use.

Allow heavy utilization in pastures of AMPs allowing rest; moderate utilization in all other allotments.

Support Needs:

- Experimentally burn and seed 2,000 acres in North and South Tablelands (1.1).
- Develop one reservoir.
- Revise the North Tablelands AMP (1.2).

Fish and Wildlife

Maintain existing improvements and enhance fisheries and riparian habitat on 6.5 miles of Fitzhugh Creek (1.3).

Maintain present management on 33,040 acres of deer winter range and antelope winter range.

Maintain 13 sage grouse strutting grounds.

Enhance fisheries, watershed, and riparian values (1.3).

Support Needs:

- Fence the meadows at eight springs and three reservoirs.
- Allow no permanent development on sage grouse strutting grounds and impose seasonal restrictions on potentially disturbing activities from February 15 to May 1.
- Restrict vegetative treatments on strutting grounds.
- Complete implementation of Fitzhugh Creek HMP (1.3).
- Exclude livestock grazing from Fitzhugh Creek corridor (1.3).

Timber

Continue intensive management on 57 acres of commercial timber base lands (1.4).

Allow timber harvest in Corbie allotment (18 acres), maximizing soil protection along Pine Creek (1-4).

Support Needs:

- Precommercial thinning, timber sales, reforestation, and prescribed burning.

Watershed

Improve water quality and riparian vegetation along Fitzhugh Creek and Pine Creek.

Maintain roadways on the Likely Tables.



#### Support Needs:

- Develop a BMP for Pine Creek, requiring restrictive timber harvest methods, which preclude mitigation (1-4).
- Adopt existing Fitzhugh Creek HMP as the BMP in addition to planting willows and maintaining instream structures along the creek to provide shade cover (1.3).
- Exclude OHVs from Fitzhugh Creek corridor (1.3).
- Grade and realign lengths of the Tablelands road network.

#### Cultural

Designate three National Register districts, and five National Register sites.

#### Support Needs:

- Establish buffer zones around the National Register districts and sites and restrict OHV use to designated routes.
- Develop a CRMP for Fitzhugh Creek.

#### Lands

Improve the manageability of small, isolated parcels of public lands.

#### Support Needs:

- Consider 720 acres of public lands for potential disposal.

## Management Area 2 - Rocky Prairie

### INTRODUCTION

The Rocky Prairie MA contains approximately 60 percent public lands. The 12 allotments are of moderate to large size. The landform of this MA is broken into three distinct types which include the Rocky Prairie tableland on the southern end, the tuff (volcanic ash) hills on the north end, and the foothills of Mahogany Ridge on the western edge. The entire area lies within Modoc County and is bordered on the north by Highway 299, on the east by Highway 395, on the south by Likely Mountain, and on the west by the Modoc National Forest.

The primary issues for this MA are the authorization of livestock forage, the maintenance of deer and antelope winter range, and fuelwood management.

### MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The primary management emphasis is to allocate forage for livestock to attain optimum production levels while maintaining antelope winter range for the Likely Tables herd and improving critical deer winter range and browse conditions, and manage fuelwood to meet local demand and improve wildlife habitat.

### RATIONALE

MA 2 provides winter browse and cover for high concentrations of mule deer from the Adin herd. Proliferation of juniper in browse areas reduces vigor and nutrient value.

Antelope in the MA are from the Likely Tables herd, the largest California herd. Structures such as fences which can restrict seasonal movements may cause heavy losses during severe winter conditions.

Livestock grazing levels are set to meet both social and economic demand and the Bureau's rangeland management objectives. The objectives relate to efficiently managing the basic resources of the public rangelands so as to improve and maintain productivity and provide a full range of natural, social, economic, and environmental needs.

### LAND USE DECISIONS

#### Range

Authorize existing use of 4,463 livestock AUMs with additional authorization to use up to 5,113 suspended nonuse AUMs as determined to be available through monitoring of livestock forage and wildlife habitat trend.

Allow 30 day extensions in season of use in Ryegrass allotment.



Allow 60 day extensions in season of use in North Graves and Mackey allotments.

Allow heavy utilization in individual pastures within allotments allowing rest.

Support Needs:

- Burn and release 4,000 acres (2.1).
- Burn and seed 2,500 acres (2.2).
- Construct seven reservoirs.
- Construct two miles of fence.
- Develop three new AMPs (2.3).
- Revise two AMPs (2.4)

Fish and Wildlife

Improve browse on deer winter range.

Improve meadow and spring habitats.

Maintain one sage grouse strutting ground.

Antelope range subject to current management.

Support Needs:

- Thin 2,960 acres of juniper (2.5).
- Fence 17 springs and meadows.
- Allow no permanent development on sage grouse strutting grounds and impose seasonal restrictions on potentially disturbing activities from February 15 to May 1 (2.6).

Fuelwood

Allow fuelwood harvest except within the Wade Williams National Register District (2.7) and the 10-acre buffer zone of the Eriogonum prociduum population (2.8).

Direct cutting to designated areas to improve wildlife forage and browse.

Timber

Continue intensive management practices on 83 acres of commercial timber base lands (2.9).

Support Needs:

- Timber sales, precommercial thinning, reforestation, and prescribed burning.

## T & E

Provide protection to the Eriogonum prociduum population.

### Support Needs:

- Establish a 10-acre buffer zone around the plant population (2.8).
- Restrict OHV use to existing routes (2.8).

## Cultural

Designate one National Register district (Wade Williams Canyon).

Designate six National Register sites.

### Support Needs:

- Restrict OHV use around National Register areas.
- Establish buffer zones around the six National Register sites and one National Register district.

## Lands

Improve the manageability of small, isolated tracts of public lands.

### Support Needs:

- Consider 160 acres of public lands for potential disposal.



## Management Area 3 - Devil's Garden

### INTRODUCTION

The Devil's Garden MA is approximately 80 percent public lands and is located entirely within Modoc County, north and west of Alturas. This area is bordered on the north and west by adjacent Modoc National Forest lands, on the south by Highway 299, and on the east by Highway 395. One large allotment (Strip) of over 8,000 acres dominates the MA. Except for Rimrock and X-L, the remaining eight allotments contain less than 800 acres each of public lands. This MA occurs along the edges of the Devil's Garden plateau, a basaltic tableland consisting of rock, juniper, and low sage.

The primary issues for this MA are the authorization of livestock forage, the maintenance of deer and antelope winter range, and the manageability of isolated parcels of public lands.

### MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The primary management emphasis is to allocate forage for livestock to attain optimum production levels while maintaining existing wildlife habitat conditions, and improve management of isolated parcels of public lands.

### RATIONALE

MA 3 includes a migration route for the Likely Tables antelope herd between summer range on the Devil's Garden (USFS) and winter range in MA's 1 and 2. Structures such as fences which can restrict seasonal antelope movements may cause heavy losses during severe winter conditions. Scattered parcels of public lands lie within deer winter range for the Warner Mountain herd. Proliferation of juniper in browse areas reduces vigor and nutrient value.

Livestock grazing levels are set to meet both social and economic demand and the Bureau's rangeland management objectives. The objectives relate to efficiently managing the basic resources of the public rangelands so as to improve and maintain productivity and provide a full range of natural, social, economic, and environmental needs.

Small, isolated parcels of public lands are scattered throughout this MA. It has been determined that these parcels meet the disposal criteria of difficult and uneconomic to manage, not suitable for management by another Federal department or agency, or the parcel will serve an important public objective.

### LAND USE DECISIONS

#### Range

Authorize 658 livestock AUMs with additional authorization to use up to 289 suspended nonuse AUMs as determined to be available through monitoring of livestock forage and wildlife habitat trend.

Develop a coordinated AMP for the Strip allotment and the adjacent Forest Service allotment.

Provide a portion of forage for 150 wild horses and burros.

Allow existing season of use and moderate utilization in all allotments.

Support Needs:

- Thin and seed 150 acres of juniper (3.1).
- Construct three reservoirs.
- Develop one AMP (3.2).

Fish and Wildlife

Protect Noble and Rattlesnake springs and meadows from livestock trampling (3.3).

Improve browse on deer winter range, and maintain antelope habitat according to current management.

Support Needs:

- Construct a juniper barrier around Rattlesnake Spring (3.3).
- Construct a fence around Noble Spring and meadow (3.4).
- Open up juniper canopy by directing woodcutting in juniper encroachment areas to rejuvenate decadent browse (3.1).

Timber

Commercial timber base lands containing 22 acres are considered for disposal. No intensive forest management will be required (3.5).

Support Needs:

- Timber sales, precommercial thinning, brush manipulation, reforestation, and prescribed burning.

Fuelwood

Direct fuelwood cutting to designated areas to improve wildlife forage and browse. The remaining area is open to juniper harvest upon demand (3.1).

Cultural

Protect three cultural sites and/or sites of importance to Native Americans by National Register nomination or CRMP development in the XL allotment.

Support Needs:

- Restrict OHV use around National Register sites.



## Lands

Improve the manageability of isolated tracts of public lands.

### Support Needs:

- Consider 1,920 acres of public lands for potential disposal.

## Management Area 4 - North Fork

### INTRODUCTION

The North Fork MA is approximately 50 percent public lands and is located entirely within Modoc County. The area encompasses the northeastern portion of the planning area, including scattered tracts in Warm Springs Valley, between Highway 299 and Centerville Road (county). The area is bordered on the north by private lands, on the west by Goose Lake and the Modoc National Forest, on the south by a large block of public lands known as the Tablelands (MA 1), and on the east by the Modoc National Forest and the Warner Mountains. The MA contains 18 small allotments with the average acreage of each allotment less than 500 acres, including the public lands. The community of Alturas is also contained within this MA.

The primary issues for this MA are the authorization of livestock forage, the maintenance of deer and antelope winter range, and the manageability of isolated parcels of public lands.

### MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The primary management emphasis is to allocate forage for livestock to attain optimum production levels while maintaining existing wildlife habitat conditions, and improve management of isolated parcels.

### RATIONALE

MA 4 includes a migration route for the Likely Tables antelope herd between summer range on the Devil's Garden (USFS) and winter range in MA's 1 and 2. Structures such as fences which can restrict seasonal movements may cause heavy losses during severe winter conditions.

Livestock grazing levels are set to meet both social and economic demand and the Bureau's rangeland management objectives. The objectives relate to efficiently managing the basic resources of the public rangelands so as to improve and maintain productivity and provide a full range of natural, social, economic, and environmental needs.

This MA contains small, isolated parcels of public lands that presently receive no intensive management. These parcels have been determined suitable for sale according to the following disposal criteria: difficult and uneconomic to manage, not suitable for management by another Federal department or agency, or the parcel will serve an important public objective.

### LAND USE DECISIONS

#### Range

Authorize cattle use up to 1,190 AUMs by restoring 316 suspended nonuse AUMs only on those allotments having good management potential (Russell Slough, Capik, Crowder, Russell, Thoms Creek, Brown Field, and one pasture of Gardner).



Allow 30 day extensions in season of use in Russell Slough and Crowder allotments. Existing season of use in all other allotments.

Allow heavy utilization in individual pastures within grazing systems providing rest; moderate utilization in all other allotments.

**Support Needs:**

- Develop one AMP (4.1).
- Revise one AMP (4.2).
- Fence 2.5 miles in Crowder allotment.
- Develop one well.
- Construct three reservoirs.

**Fish and Wildlife**

Sage grouse strutting grounds subject to current management.

Improve browse on deer winter range, and improve meadow, spring and aspen habitats.

**Support Needs:**

- Fence 13 springs and meadows (4.1).
- Use thinning or prescribed burning to reduce juniper encroachment in browse and meadow habitats (4.1).
- Retain public lands within the antelope migration corridor (4.3).
- Provide temporary livestock exclosures in aspen stands to allow regeneration to get beyond reach of livestock (4.1).

**Fuelwood**

Direct woodcutting to designated areas to improve wildlife forage and browse. The remainder of the MA is open to juniper harvest upon demand (4.1).

**Lands**

Improve the manageability of small, isolated parcels of public lands.

**Support Needs:**

- Consider 1,960 acres of public lands for potential disposal.

## Management Area 5 - Big Valley

### INTRODUCTION

The Big Valley MA is located within the western portion of the planning area and contains 33 grazing allotments, of which only four have more than 1,000 acres of public lands. The MA lies in both Modoc and Lassen Counties. Because of the geographic formation, the area is commonly referred to as the Big Valley area. The perimeter of the privately owned valley is bordered by Modoc National Forest lands and public lands.

The primary issues for this MA are the authorization of livestock forage, the protection of a Bald Eagle roost, the maintenance of existing wildlife habitat for deer, antelope, and sage grouse, and the manageability of isolated parcels of public lands.

### MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The primary management emphasis to allocate forage for livestock to attain optimum production levels while providing maximum protection for a Bald Eagle winter roost and maintenance of existing habitat conditions for deer, antelope, and sage grouse, and improve the management of isolated parcels.

### RATIONALE

Scattered tracts of public lands within this MA support and maintain viable resident and migratory wildlife populations, providing some important habitat components in short supply on the surrounding private lands. Disposal of parcels important for wildlife such as deer, sage grouse, and Bald Eagles would subject these habitats to development which would reduce wildlife values.

Livestock grazing levels are set to meet both social and economic demand and the Bureau's rangeland management objectives. The objectives relate to efficiently managing the basic resources of the public rangelands so as to improve and maintain productivity and provide a full range of natural, social, economic, and environmental needs.

The scattered, isolated parcels of public lands throughout this MA have been determined suitable for sale according to the following disposal criteria: difficult and uneconomic to manage, not suitable for management by another Federal department or agency, or the parcel will serve an important public objective.

### LAND USE DECISIONS

#### Range

Authorize use of 1,529 livestock AUMs with additional authorization to use up to 210 suspended nonuse AUMs as determined to be available through monitoring of livestock forage and wildlife habitat trend.



Allow 30 day extensions in season of use in Dibble Hill and Chase Valley allotments; existing season of use in all other allotments.

Season of use in Knudson and Hayes Spring allotments must be the same as the adjacent Forest Service allotment.

Allow moderate utilization in all allotments.

Support Needs:

- Spray and release on 1,000 acres in Chase Valley (5.1).
- Construct 1.5 miles of fence.
- Develop two reservoirs.
- Develop one spring.
- Develop one AMP (5-2).

Fish and Wildlife

Deer/antelope winter range and antelope kidding grounds are subject to current management.

Protect sensitive raptor nest locations (eagles, and Swainson's hawks).

Maintain sage grouse strutting grounds at Juniper Creek and Pilot Butte.

Protect and enhance Iverson Bald Eagle Roost.

Support Needs:

- Allow no permanent development on sage grouse strutting grounds and impose seasonal restrictions on potentially disturbing activities from February 15 to May 1 (5.3).
- Develop an HMP for the Iverson Bald Eagle Roost (5.4).
- Restrict vegetative treatment on strutting grounds (5.3).
- Post all Swainson's hawk nest trees to prevent harvest for fuelwood.
- Retain isolated parcels with high wildlife values.

Timber

Continue present management on 454 acres of commercial timber base lands (5.5).

Support Needs:

- Timber sales, precommercial thinning, brush manipulation, reforestation, and prescribed burning.

Fuelwood

Permit harvest of juniper upon demand.

Allow limited harvest of oak and mahogany in salvage areas following fire, in wood products sale or disposal areas, or where it is beneficial to wildlife habitat.

### Cultural

Designate three National Register sites and one National Register district.

#### Support Needs:

- Restrict OHV use around the National Register sites, and develop a CRMP on Juniper Creek.
- Establish buffer zones around the National Register sites and district.

### Lands

Improve the manageability of public lands.

#### Support Needs:

- Consider disposal of 2,560 acres of public lands.



## Management Area 6 - Widow Peak

### INTRODUCTION

The Widow Peak MA is located in the extreme northwest corner of the planning area. Two hundred acres of the MA lies in Modoc County while the remainder falls within Lassen County. The MA is bordered on the west by the Shasta County line, on the south by MA 7 (Little Valley), on the east by Big Valley, and on the north by the planning area boundary and private lands. One allotment, Big Valley, covers the entire MA, and only 1,854 acres are in public ownership. The area contains scattered stands of timber and large expansive brush fields.

The primary issue is the management of timber base lands to yield optimum production levels.

### MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The primary management emphasis is to manage timber for maximized production while providing wildlife habitat and existing livestock forage levels.

### RATIONALE

MA 6 contains 1,584 acres of productive timber base lands which have the capability of producing a high volume per acre. Of this total, 1,240 acres are in plantations and will meet future volume needs.

### LAND USE DECISIONS

#### Range

Maintain existing cattle use of 80 AUMs.

Allow the present season of use and a moderate utilization level.

Support Needs:

- Continue existing project maintenance.

#### Fish and Wildlife

Protect the springhead at Bear Spring.

Support Needs:

- Fence Bear Spring and the meadow to exclude livestock (6.1).

## Timber

Manage for intensive timber production on 1,854 acres of commercial timber base lands (6.2).

### Support Needs:

- Precommercial thinning, timber sales, reforestation, brush manipulation, and prescribed burning.

## Lands

Consider the disposal of public lands on a case-by-case basis.



## Management Area 7 - Little Valley

### INTRODUCTION

The Little Valley MA is located in the southwest corner of the planning area and contains approximately 73 percent public lands, all of which lies within Lassen County. The MA is bordered on the west by the Shasta County line, on the south by the Lassen National Forest boundary, on the east by the Modoc National Forest and Sheep Valley, and on the north by Big Valley. Twelve allotments comprise the MA with varying terrain of tablelands, hillsides, and mountains.

The primary issues for this MA are the improvement and protection of identified watershed problems, the authorization of livestock forage, the maintenance of deer and antelope habitat, the production of timber lands, the improvement of riparian areas, and the protection of cultural resource values.

### MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The primary management emphasis is to control erosion and restore the main meadow along Sheep Creek, allocate forage for livestock to attain optimum production levels while maintaining existing wildlife habitat levels, manage timber lands for maximized production, improve riparian conditions on Russell Dairy and Horse creeks, and restore deer winter range for the Day Bench migratory deer herd.

### RATIONALE

Livestock grazing levels within this MA are set to meet both social and economic demand and the Bureau's rangeland management objectives. The objectives relate to efficiently managing the basic resources of the public rangelands so as to improve and maintain productivity and provide a full range of natural, social, economic, and environmental needs.

Severe erosion problems have been created within Sheep Valley as a result of natural events and livestock use. This drainage represents an extensive riparian system that would be lost if protective measures are not taken. The drainage can best be protected and restored by developing Best Management Practices (BMP) for the area.

Restricted migration corridors and deteriorated browse conditions on Day Bench are suppressing fawn survival rates and general herd condition. The concentration of livestock in riparian zones impairs riparian vegetation and degrades the water quality along Russell Dairy and Horse creeks.

The MA contains 1,065 acres of productive commercial timber base lands determined available for intensive management to increase the timber yield and meet the demand for timber production.

The area contains several potential National Register sites and districts, one of which is located in the Beaver Creek area. This site is highly sensitive and susceptible to disturbance.



## LAND USE DECISIONS

### Range

Authorize use of 5,356 livestock AUMs with additional authorization to use up to 2,006 suspended nonuse AUMs as determined to be available through monitoring of livestock forage and wildlife habitat trend.

Allow extensions in season of use in seven allotments with proposed AMPs (Dixie Valley, Muck Valley, East Beaver Creek, Plantation, Bald Mountain, West Beaver Creek, and Thompson).

Allow heavy utilization in individual pastures with AMPs allowing rest; moderate utilization in all other allotments.

#### Support Needs:

- Burn and seed 1,940 acres (7.1).
- Burn and release 2,200 acres (7.2).
- Remove 500 acres of juniper (7.3).
- Construct eight miles of fence.
- Develop one spring.
- Develop six AMPs (7.4).

### Fish and Wildlife

Improve riparian habitat along Russell Dairy and upper Horse creeks.

Enhance browse within the deer winter range on Day Bench.

Establish and protect the deer migration routes on Day Bench.

Antelope habitat subject to current management.

#### Support Needs:

- Exclude cattle by fencing three and one-half miles of upper Horse and Russell Dairy creeks (7.5).
- Acquire private parcels within the deer migration corridor on Day Bench as the opportunity arises (7.6).
- Implement existing HMP for the prescribed burning of approximately 2,600 acres on Day Bench (7.7).

### Watershed

Protect 350 acres of riparian meadows and springs in Sheep Valley by excluding livestock with fences, and restricting vehicular traffic within the area.

Protect an additional 65 acres of riparian values from fuelwood harvest.



Support Needs:

- Develop a BMP for the Sheep Valley riparian areas (7.8).

Timber

Continue intensive timber management on 1,075 acres of commercial timber base lands (7.9).

Support Needs:

- Precommercial thinning, timber sales, reforestation, and prescribed burning.

Fuelwood

Permit the harvest of juniper except in Sheep Valley (350 acres) (7.8) and Beaver Creek National Register District (2,400 acres).

Allow limited harvest of oak and mahogany in salvage areas following fire, in wood products sale or disposal areas, or where beneficial to wildlife habitats.

Minerals

Allow full use of existing cinder pits. Establishment of new pits considered on a case-by-case basis (7.9).

Flat rock sales prohibited in National Register districts (2,400 acres in Beaver Creek).

Cultural

Designate three National Register districts and five National Register sites.

Support Needs:

- Fence four cultural sites in upper Horse Creek to exclude cattle.
- OHV use limited to existing roads and trails within the designated National Register districts and sites.
- Develop one CRMP for West Beaver Creek.
- Establish a 2,400 acres buffer zone around West Beaver Creek National Register District.

Lands

Improve the manageability of public lands.

Support Needs:

- Consider 80 acres of public lands for potential disposal.



## Management Area 8 - Pit River Canyon

### INTRODUCTION

The Pit River Canyon MA is located entirely within Lassen County in the southwest corner of the planning area, approximately 10 miles southeast of McArthur, California. The area contains 11,575 acres of public lands with no non-public inholdings. Borders of adjacent non-public lands comprise most of the boundaries of the MA (WSA). Segments of the south and east boundary are formed by the Western Pacific railroad and right-of-way. The northern most section of the west boundary is the Little Valley Road. Segments of the northern boundary are formed by seasonal natural surface roads. The MA also includes all of one allotment and portions of four other allotments.

The primary issues for this MA are the designation of the area as wilderness, the authorization of existing livestock forage, and the protection of wildlife conditions.

### MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The primary management emphasis is to maintain wilderness qualities within 6,640 acres of the designated WSA, and allocate forage for livestock to attain optimum production levels while improving and protecting wildlife habitat conditions. However, this MA will be managed under interim wilderness guidelines until a wilderness designation is determined.

### RATIONALE

The MA includes the Pit River Canyon WSA, and all management activities within the area must be conducted in a manner that will not impair the wilderness characteristics.

### LAND USE DECISIONS

#### Range

Authorize use of 310 livestock AUMs with additional authorization to use up to 41 suspended nonuse AUMs as determined to be available through monitoring of livestock forage and wildlife habitat trends.

Authorize livestock use in Round Barn allotment (25 AUMs) (outside the wilderness study area).

Allow 30 day extension in season of use in allotments with AMPs; present season of use in all other allotments.

Allow heavy utilization in individual pastures within AMPs allowing rest; moderate utilization in all allotments.



#### Support Needs:

- Construct three reservoirs.
- Develop one AMP (in conjunction with the Bald Mountain allotment in MA 7) (8.1).

#### Fish and Wildlife

Protect the lower Pit River Canyon riparian habitat.

Improve the meadow habitat at Mud Spring.

Protect all eagle, falcon, and Swainson's hawk nest locations.

Antelope habitat will be subject to current management.

#### Support Needs:

- Post all eagle and Swainson's hawk nest trees to prevent their harvest for fuelwood.
- Construct a drift fence to exclude cattle from lower Pit River Canyon (8.2).
- Construct a fence to exclude cattle from the meadow at Mud Spring (8.3).

#### Wilderness

Recommend 6,640 acres of the Pit River Canyon for wilderness designation (8.4).

Acquire 740 acres of private lands to enhance wilderness manageability (8.4).

#### Fuelwood

Permit the harvest of juniper fuelwood within the MA, except within the proposed wilderness area.

Allow a limited harvest of oak and mahogany in salvage areas following fire, in wood products sale or disposal areas, or where beneficial to wildlife habitats.

#### Recreation

Restrict OHV use to designated roads and trails within the MA.

Prohibit OHV use within the proposed wilderness area (6,640 acres).

#### Cultural

Protect cultural resource values with National Register potential.

## Management Area 9 - Madeline

### INTRODUCTION

The Madeline MA is located entirely within Lassen County, southwest of the small community of Madeline, California. The area is bordered on the east by Highway 395, on the north by Ash Valley Road, on the west by Westside Road, and on the south by the planning area boundary. This MA is comprised of large scattered tracts of public lands surrounded by subdivided private lands and contains three allotments.

The primary issue for this MA is the completion of an existing exchange proposal.

### MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The primary management emphasis is to complete a proposed land exchange with Lyneta Ranches, and allocate forage for livestock at existing levels in one allotment (Lower Highway allotment).

### RATIONALE

Scattered tracts of public lands, poor fence conditions, and private dwellings within the allotments provide little opportunity for effective public management. Completion of the exchange will allow the area to be developed for agricultural purposes in accordance with Lassen County zoning.

### LAND USE DECISIONS

#### Range

Authorize use of 160 livestock AUMs in Lower Highway allotment.

Allow flexibility in season of use up to 30 days.

Allow moderate utilization levels.

Discontinue licensing of North Termo, Lane, and the northeast portion of Fillman-Diablo allotments as a result of the Lyneta exchange (9.1).

#### Fish and Wildlife

Continue present management of maintaining antelope summer range and kidding grounds.

#### T & E Plants

Protect a population of Lomatium ravenii

#### Support Needs:

- Consider approximately 8,000 acres of public lands for exchange (in progress).



## Management Area 10 - Mountain

### INTRODUCTION

The Mountain MA contains 205,000 acres of public lands situated in the southeast corner of the planning area, exclusive of the Madeline Plains. The area lies almost entirely within northern Lassen County although a small segment extends into southern Modoc County. East of Highway 395, the boundaries are described by Highway 395, West Valley Road to the north, the planning area boundary and Modoc National Forest boundary to the east, and the Old Mail Route Road east from Termo to the south. Between Highway 395 and Highway 139 on the north boundary is the Modoc Forest boundary, Ash Valley Road, and Westside Road. West of Highway 139, the area is bordered to the north by the Modoc National Forest boundary, the Dixie Valley/Silva Flat allotment boundary to the west, and the planning area boundary to the south.

The topography of the area is mountainous with large acreages of public lands affected by the aspect of south or north facing slopes. The Tule Mountain WSA (16,950 acres) is contained within the MA along with 28 allotments.

The primary issues for this MA are the wilderness designation, the authorization of livestock forage, the improvement and maintenance of key wildlife habitats, the exploration and development of minerals, the intensive management of timber, and the protection of threatened and endangered plants.

### MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The primary management emphasis is to allocate forage for livestock to attain optimum production levels while improving deer winter and summer range and maintaining antelope, sage grouse, and non-game habitats; manage the Hayden Hill Mining District for mineral exploration and development; optimize timber production levels; and protect known threatened and endangered plant populations within Ash Valley.

Within the Tule Mountain WSA, all management activities will be conducted under wilderness interim management guidelines pending final disposition of the wilderness designation by Congress.

### RATIONALE

MA 10 provides deer winter, summer, and fawning habitat which is in generally favorable condition for maintenance of the East Lassen herd. Opportunities exist for improvement of browse where dense juniper is adversely affecting these species. Upward trend in antelope populations indicate that current habitat conditions are favorable.

Sage grouse populations are viable but may be jeopardized if sagebrush eradication is excessive. Riparian vegetation on Dry Creek is suppressed by livestock concentration. Meadows and aspen are important habitat components for both game and non-game and are numerous in this MA. Livestock concentrations suppress these habitats.



Livestock grazing levels within this MA are set to meet both social and economic demand and the Bureau's rangeland management objectives. The objectives relate to efficiently managing the basic resources of the public rangelands so as to improve and maintain productivity and provide a full range of natural, social, economic, and environmental needs.

One thousand three hundred twenty-three (1,323) acres of commercial forest lands are contained within the MA. All of the lands within the timber base are identified to receive intensive forest management to increase the timber yield and meet demand for timber production.

The Hayden Hill Mining District is a concentrated area of mining claims, both patented and unpatented. Exploration and development of mineral resources are currently taking place and opportunities for future development exists.

Three sensitive plants, Astragalus tegetarioides, Eriogonum prociuum and Ivesia paniculata, occur in Ash Valley and require consideration and management under BLM policy. Two other California Native Plant Society listed plants, Dimeresia howellii and Draba douglasii, also occur in Ash Valley.

#### LAND USE DECISIONS

##### Range

Authorize use of 27,786 livestock AUMs with additional authorization to use 16,630 suspended nonuse AUMs as determined to be available through monitoring of livestock forage and wildlife habitat trends.

Allow extensions of up to 30 days in season of use in allotments with AMPs or potential AMPs.

Allow heavy utilization in individual pastures within allotments allowing rest; moderate utilization in all other allotments.

##### Support Needs:

- Burn and release on 42,000 acres (10.1).
- Develop one spring.
- Construct 16 reservoirs.
- Build 15 miles of fence.
- Develop six AMPs (10.2).

##### Fish and Wildlife

Improve the browse on deer winter range.

Antelope habitat subject to current management.

Improve meadow, spring, and riparian habitats.

Maintain seven sage grouse strutting grounds.



#### Support Needs:

- Use prescribed burning and juniper thinning on 4,000 acres to rejuvenate decadent browse (10.1).
- Fence the meadows at 31 springs and 8 reservoirs to exclude livestock.
- Restrict vegetative treatments to protect sage grouse strutting grounds.
- Fence 3/4 mile of Dry Creek drainage (10.3).
- Restrict permanent development on strutting grounds and seasonally restrict disturbing activities from February 15 to May 1 around all sage grouse strutting grounds.

#### Minerals

Allow mineral exploration and development in the Hayden Hill area (10.4).

#### Wilderness

Recommend the entire WSA as nonsuitable for wilderness designation (10.5).

#### Timber

Continue intensive management on 1,282 acres of timber base lands (10.6).

#### Support Needs:

- Timber sales, reforestation, precommercial thinning, and prescribed burning.

#### Fuelwood

Permit the harvest of juniper, directing cutting to open up juniper canopy to improve browse. Restrict cutting within the fenced T & E plant populations in North Ash Valley allotment (10.7).

Allow limited harvest of oak and mahogany in salvage areas following fire, in wood products sale or disposal areas, or where beneficial to wildlife habitats.

#### Cultural

Recommend three sites for National Register designation.

#### Support Needs:

- Establish buffer zones around the National Register sites and restrict OHV use to designated routes.

#### T & E Plants

Protect and enhance sensitive plant populations in North Ash Valley.

#### Support Needs:

- Designate the sensitive plant population areas as a Research Natural Area (10.8).
- Develop an HMP for the Research Natural Area (10.8).
- Restrict OHV use to designated routes (10.8).
- Recommend acquisition of private lands south of Ash Valley Road to enhance the Natural Research Area.

#### Lands

Improve the manageability of isolated, uneconomical tracts of public lands.

#### Support Needs:

- Consider 4,920 acres of public lands for potential disposal.



## Management Area 11 - East Warners

### INTRODUCTION

The East Warners MA contains 14 scattered allotments totalling 5,480 acres of public lands situated entirely within Modoc County. These lands are scattered along a 50-mile stretch of the Modoc National Forest/BLM boundary east of the Warner Mountains in Surprise Valley. Management of this MA is administered by the Cedarville Resource Area.

The primary issues for this MA are the retention of public lands except through exchange or administrative transfer, the authorization of livestock forage, and the maintenance of deer winter range.

### MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The primary management emphasis is to retain public lands in federal ownership and maintain livestock forage allocation levels while maintaining existing wildlife habitat.

### RATIONALE

The retention of public lands in this area has been suggested by the California Department of Fish and Game and the Modoc County Board of Supervisors, in addition to several public comments received from special interest groups, agencies and individuals during the EIS comment period.

MA 11 provides a narrow band of low altitude cover and browse on east slopes of the Warner Mountains for deer wintering primarily on private lands with little cover and browse in Surprise Valley.

Livestock grazing levels within this MA are set to meet both social and economic demand and the Bureau's rangeland management objectives. The objectives relate to efficiently managing the basic resources of the public rangelands so as to improve and maintain productivity and provide a full range of natural, social, economic, and environmental needs.

### LAND USE DECISIONS

#### Range

Authorize existing cattle use up to 421 AUMs.

Allow present season of use.

#### Timber

Continue intensive management practices on 222 acres of commercial timber base lands (11.1).

Support Needs:

- Precommercial thinning, timber sales, reforestation, and prescribed burning.

Cultural

Designate one National Register district located within the Fandango and Upper Lake allotments.

Support Needs:

- Establish a buffer zone around the National Register district.

T & E Plants

Protect and enhance T & E plant populations, Galium glabrescens ssp. modocense, and Eriogonum prociduum.

Support Needs:

- Monitor sensitive plant populations annually (11.2).

Lands

Consider the disposal of public lands on a case-by-case basis commensurate with public demand (120 acres).

Administrative transfers or exchange proposals involving public lands contiguous to the east side of the Warner Mountains will be considered on a case-by-case basis.



## GLOSSARY

### ABBREVIATIONS

AMP	allotment management plan
AMS	Analysis of Management Situation
AUM	animal unit month
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRMP	Cultural Resource Management Plan
EA	environmental assessment
EIS	environmental impact statement
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
HMP	habitat management plan
IMP	interim management policy
MA	management area
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHV	off-highway vehicle
PA	planning area
RMP	Resource Management Plan
SMSA	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
SNU	suspended nonuse (AUMs)
VRM	visual resource management
WSA	wilderness study area

## TERMS

ACTIVE PREFERENCE: The current available forage authorized for use on individual grazing permits. Same as Active AUMs. Active preference plus any suspended preference equal total preference.

ACTUAL USE: The amount of livestock use actually grazed.

ALLOTMENT: An area of land where one or more operators graze their livestock. It contains public lands and can include parcels of private or state owned lands. The number of livestock and period of use are stipulated for each allotment. An allotment may consist of several pastures or be only one pasture.

ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP): A livestock grazing management plan dealing with a specific unit of rangeland, and based on multiple-use resource management objectives. The AMP considers livestock grazing in relation to other uses of the range and in relation to renewable resources - watershed, vegetation, and wildlife. An AMP establishes the seasons of use, the number of livestock to be permitted on the range, the range improvements needed, and the grazing system.

ALLOWABLE CUT: The amount of timber that may be harvested annually or periodically from a specified area over a stated period of time in accordance with the objectives of management on a sustained-yield basis.

ANIMAL UNIT: The equivalent of one mature (1,000 lb.) cow or 5 sheep based upon average daily forage consumption of 26 lbs. dry matter per day.

ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM): (1) The amount of feed or forage required by an animal unit for one month (i.e., 800 lbs./month). (2) Tenure of one animal-unit for a period of one month.

ANNUALS: Plants produced from seed which complete their life cycle in one growing season.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES: Sites, areas, structures, objects, or other evidence of prehistoric or historic human activities.

BASE PROPERTY: The ranch or privately owned property that acts as base for the livestock operation providing forage or hay for livestock during the period they are off public rangeland. Grazing preference is tied directly to ownership or control of base property.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP): A practice or combination of practices determined by the State and/or area-wide planning agencies, after problem assessment, examination of alternative practices, and appropriate public participation, to be the most effective, practicable means of preventing or reducing pollution generated by non-point sources to a level compatible with water quality standards.

BOARD FOOT (B.F.): A unit of solid wood, one foot square and one inch thick.



BROWSE: The tender shoots, twigs, and leaves of trees and shrubs often used as food by deer, antelope, livestock, and other animals; or to feed or eat on browse.

CARRYING CAPACITY: The maximum stocking rate possible without damaging vegetation or related resources. Carrying capacity may vary from year to year on the same area due to fluctuating forage production caused primarily by differing amounts of precipitation.

CHERRY STEM: Fingerlike intrusions into a WSA which are not themselves part of the WSA (for example, an access road).

CLASS II CULTURAL INVENTORY: A sample oriented field inventory of cultural resources.

CLIMAX: The highest ecological development of a plant community capable of perpetuation under the prevailing climate and soil conditions.

COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND: Forest land that is now producing or is capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet per acre per year of commercial coniferous tree species.

COMMERCIAL THINNING: Removal of merchantable surplus trees.

CRITICAL WILDLIFE HABITAT: That portion of the living area of a wildlife species that is essential to the survival and perpetuation of the species either as individuals or as a population.

CULTURAL RESOURCES: Those fragile and nonrenewable remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor, which are reflected in district sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture or natural features.

CUMULATIVE IMPACT (WILDERNESS): The aggregate impact of existing and proposed activities. Individual intrusions when considered by themselves may not impair wilderness suitability; however, when combined with other existing and proposed substantially unnoticeable impacts, the total effect may be sufficient to impair an area's suitability for preservation as wilderness.

DEPENDENCY: The amount of forage provided by public lands, expressed as a percentage of a herd's total forage requirements for one complete year. The forage requirement is based on the ranch's total herd.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

EPHEMERAL STREAM: A stream which only flows for a short time each year in direct response to precipitation events.

FAWNING AREA: Site specific area utilized by mule deer for parturition.

FORAGE: All browse and herbaceous foods that are available to grazing animals.



FORB: Non-woody herbaceous plants neither grass nor resembling grass.

FOREST DEVELOPMENT: A program of silvicultural treatment to perpetuate and improve production of wood and related values. It includes such treatments as site preparation, seeding, planting, and protective measures.

FOREST LAND: Land that is now, or is capable of becoming, at least 10 percent stocked with forest trees and has not been developed for non-timber use.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM: Includes timber activity plan and all forest resource related program activity plans.

GRANDFATHERED USE (WILDERNESS): An authorized use taking place on the land as of the date of FLPMA (October 21, 1976).

GRAZING PERMIT: A document authorizing use of the public lands for the purpose of grazing livestock.

GRAZING SYSTEM: A systematic sequence of grazing use and nonuse of an allotment.

HABITAT: The natural environment of a plant or animal.

HIGH INTENSITY FOREST MANAGEMENT LANDS: All commercial forest land that is part of the timber production base for allowable cut calculation in the SYU-15.

INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT: Management using range improvements and scientific techniques, including grazing systems, to maximize sustained yields of animals and forage production.

INTENSIVE TIMBER MANAGEMENT: The practice of converting an unregulated forest into a maintained and managed forest to approach the desired and optimum level of growing stock as rapidly as possible by such practices as precommercial and commercial thinning, large-scale site preparation, planting, brush and hardwood control, fertilization and forest genetic improvements.

INTERIM MANAGEMENT POLICY: The Bureau's management policy for lands under wilderness review. The policy is to continue resource use on lands under wilderness review in a manner that maintains the area's suitability for preservation as wilderness (referred to as the "Nonimpairment" Standard).

KIDDING GROUND: Site-specific area utilized by pronghorn antelope for parturition.

LEK: (See strutting ground.)

LITHIC SCATTER: The occurrence of flaked stone tools and flakes, from isolates to large dense scatters. Generally, workshop areas sometimes associated with quarries.



MIDDEN SITE: Occupation or village site, usually identified by the presence of a cultural midden, house depressions, rock rings, organic materials, or other cultural artifacts and features.

MILLING STATION: An area containing milling implements such as manos, metates, bedrock mortars, and milling slabs.

MONITORING: Specific studies which evaluate the effectiveness of actions taken toward achieving management objectives.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES: The official list, established by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, of the nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation.

NATIONAL REGISTER QUALITY SITE: A cultural resource site eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

NONCOMMERCIAL FOREST LAND: Land which is not capable of yielding at least 20 cubic feet of wood per acre per year of commercial species or land which is capable of producing only noncommercial tree species.

NONFOREST LAND: Land that has been developed for nontimber uses or land that is incapable of being 10 percent stocked with trees.

NONUSE (REGULAR): The authorization by permit to withhold livestock use on the range without loss of preference for future consideration in livestock use of public lands. Expressed in Animal Unit Months.

PERENNIAL: A plant having a life cycle of three or more years.

PERENNIAL STREAM: A stream which flows throughout the year.

PERMITTEE: Holder of a license or permit for grazing of livestock on an allotment.

PETROGLYPH: A figure, design, or indentation carved, abraded, or pecked on a rock.

PICTOGRAPH: A figure or design painted on a rock.

PRECOMMERCIAL THINNING: Removal of surplus trees in a stand before they reach merchantable size.

PREFERENCE: Grazing privileges established following the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act, based on the use of the Federal range during the priority period. The active preference and suspended preference together make up the total grazing preference.

PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION: Nonmotorized and nondeveloped types of outdoor recreational activities.

PUBLIC LAND: Land administered by the Bureau of Land Management.



QUARRY SITES: Quarry area used by prehistoric/historic peoples.

RANGE CONDITION (ECOLOGICAL): The present state of the vegetation of a range site in relation to the climax (natural potential) plant community for that site. Measured as a percentage of the present plant community that is climax for the range site.

RANGE DEVELOPMENT: Any structure or excavation that facilitates management of range or livestock.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT: Any activity or program on or relating to rangelands which is designed to improve production of forage, change vegetation composition, control patterns of use, provide water, stabilize soil and water conditions, and provide habitat for livestock, wild free-roaming horses and burros, and wildlife. The term includes but is not limited to structures, treatment projects, and use of mechanical means to accomplish the desired result.

RANGELAND SUITABILITY: A measure of an area's ability to be used for livestock grazing using four major criteria (distance to water, degree of slope or other physical barriers, forage production, and watershed condition) which are evaluated independently or in various combinations to arrive at a suitability class.

RANGE SITE: A distinctive kind of rangeland that differs from other kinds of rangeland in its ability to produce a characteristic natural plant community.

RANGE TREND: The direction of change in range condition.

REFORESTATION: Reestablishment of a tree crop on forest land.

REGENERATION: The renewal of a tree crop, by natural or artificial means. Also, the young crop itself.

REST: Removal of grazing on a range area to allow plants to replenish their food reserves. Used in this document to refer to year-long relief from livestock grazing.

RIPARIAN: Situated on or pertaining to the bank of a river, stream, or other body of water. Normally used to refer to the plants of all types that grow rooted in the watertable of streams, ponds, and springs.

ROCK HUNTING BLIND: Rock structure used for hunting by prehistoric peoples.

ROCK RINGS/CIRCLES: Remains of prehistoric structures.

ROCKSHELTER: Any natural shelter between or under standing rocks in which traces of human activity are found.

SCARIFICATION: Disturbance of the upper soil layer by mechanical means in preparing a site for seeding or planting.



SEASON OF USE: That period of time, as designated in planning documents, within which livestock grazing can be authorized.

SENSITIVE PLANT: Those plants which require management consideration under current BLM policy.

SILVICULTURE: The art of producing and tending a forest.

SOIL COMPACTION: The process of increasing the bulk density of the soil through the compression of large voids. Reduction of the air spaces in the soil will result in overland flow of water and surface erosion occurring with less intense storms. Soil compaction can also significantly reduce plant vigor by reducing the gas exchange ( $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{O}_2$ ) in the root zone, by reducing the transport rate of nutrients through the soil, and by creating a physical impedance to root penetration.

SOLITUDE: (1) The state of being alone or remote from habitations; isolation. (2) A lonely, unfrequented, or secluded place.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA(SMSA): An area with a population of 100,000 or greater. An SMSA is a county which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more plus as many adjacent counties as are metropolitan in character and are socially integrated with that central city or cities.

STOCKING RATE: The number of animals on a specific area at a specific time, usually expressed in acres/AUM.

STRUTTING GROUND: Small, site-specific area utilized by sage grouse in early spring for elaborate, ritualized courtship displays.

SUBSTANTIALLY UNNOTICEABLE: Refers to something that either is so insignificant as to be only a very minor feature of the overall area or is not distinctly recognizable by the average visitor as being manmade or man-caused because of age, weathering, or biological change. An example of the first would be a few minor dams or abandoned mine buildings that are widely scattered over a large area, so that they are in an inconspicuous part of the scene. Serious intrusions of this kind, or many of them, may preclude inclusion of the land in a wilderness study area. (See also "Cumulative Impact", above.) An example of the second would be an old juniper control project that has grown up to a natural appearance, the old fallen trees largely decomposed.

SUSPENDED PREFERENCE: That portion of the grazing preference which is placed in a suspended category because the preference exceeds the available livestock grazing capacity. Same as suspended nonuse.

SUSTAINED YIELD: The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use. This term is most commonly associated with forest management and the provisions of an undiminished or "even flow" average annual production of wood fiber over decades. It is also applicable to the management of all renewable



resources including forage, wildlife, water, recreation or any value that can be managed for renewal and sustained productivity. It is dependent on the application of multiple use management in a way that assumes the maintenance of the land's productivity.

**SUSTAINED YIELD UNIT (SYU):** A geographic area for which an allowable timber cut is determined, providing for continuous, undiminishing flow of timber at a given intensity of management.

**TEMPORARY NONRENEWABLE LICENSE:** Authorization of livestock grazing on public lands in excess of active preference on a temporary basis in order to make use of excess forage temporarily or make use of excess forage which will be monitored in preparation for increasing active preference.

**THREATENED SPECIES:** Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN:** A plan which deals specifically with the implementation of the approved allowable cut.

**TIMBER PRODUCTION BASE:** Acres included in the calculation of the allowable cut (see high intensity forest management lands).

**TIMBER PRODUCTION CAPABILITY CLASSIFICATION (TPCC):** A classification system that identifies the commercial forest land base capable of producing timber on a sustained yield basis.

**UNNECESSARY OR UNDUE DEGRADATION:** Impacts greater than those that would normally be expected from an activity being accomplished in compliance with current standards and regulations and based on sound practices, including use of the best reasonably available technology.

**UNSUITABLE RANGE:** An area not suited for livestock grazing because of barrenness, lack of forage or water, unstable soils, or physical barriers such as topography, rock, or dense timber. The area may still have value for wildlife.

**UTILIZATION:** The amount of vegetation or foliage removed from a plant by grazing or browsing animals. Usually expressed as a percent of the plants total annual weight.

**VEGETATION TREATMENT:** Vegetation treatment for range will be determined on an activity plan basis. At any site, prescribed burning, mechanical brush/juniper removal, and/or intensive woodcutting or herbicides may be used. Reseeding may be necessary but not in all cases as remnant perennials are available at many sites.

**VEGETATION TYPE:** A plant community with visually distinguishable characteristics, based upon and named after the apparent dominant plant species.



VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM): The planning, design, and implementation of management objectives to provide acceptable levels of visual impacts for all BLM resource management activities.

WATERSHED: The area drained by a principal river or stream system.

WETLANDS: Poorly drained areas, usually having impervious soil, which occur in depressions near the bottom of slopes or on large flats. Wetlands receive water from direct precipitation and overland runoff and may be in contact with the ground water system.

WILDERNESS AREA: (1) An area formally designated by Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. (2) An area formally designated as part of the State of California's Wilderness Preservation System.

WILDERNESS INVENTORY: An evaluation of the public lands in the form of a written description and map showing those lands that meet the wilderness criteria as established under section 603(a) of FLPMA and section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act, which will be referred to as wilderness study areas (WSAs). See Wilderness Inventory Handbook, dated September 27, 1978.

WILDERNESS NONSUITABILITY: A management recommendation, based on the application of wilderness suitability criteria, that the best use of the resources comprising a Wilderness Study Area would be met without designation of the WSA as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, permitting uses which might not necessarily be comparable with wilderness values.

WILDERNESS REPORTING: The process of preparing the report on each wilderness study area and submitting that report to the President and Congress through the Department of the Interior.

WILDERNESS REVIEW PROGRAM: The term used to cover the entire process of wilderness inventory, study, and reporting for the wilderness resource, culminating in recommendations submitted through the Secretary of the Interior and the President to Congress as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each wilderness study area for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

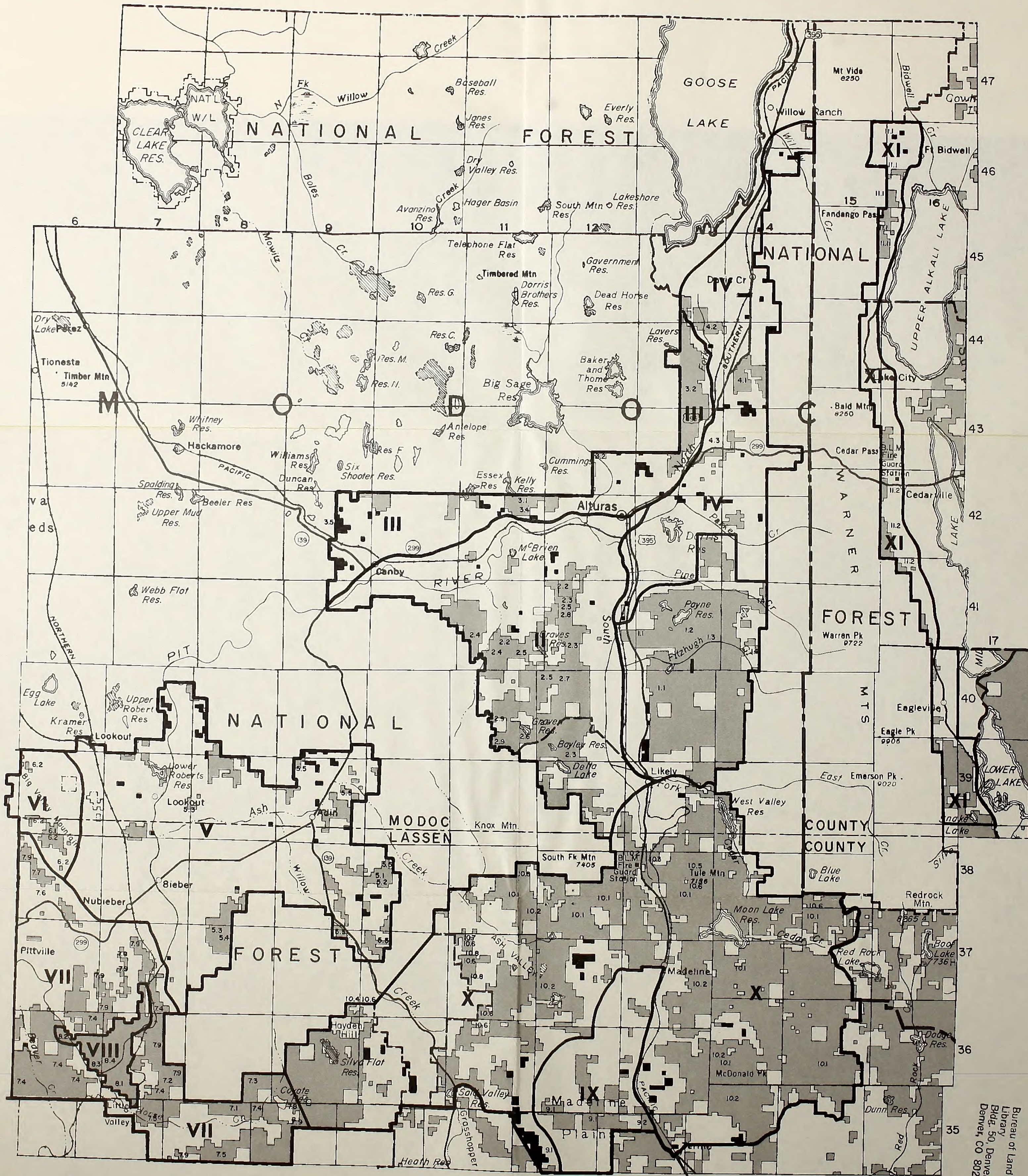
WILDERNESS STUDY: The process of analyzing and planning wilderness preservation opportunities along with other resource opportunities within the Bureau's Planning System.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (WSA): Roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more and roadless islands of public lands identified as having wilderness characteristics described in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

WILDERNESS SUITABILITY: A management recommendation, based on the application of wilderness suitability criteria, that the best use of the resources comprising a Wilderness Study Area would be designation of the WSA as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

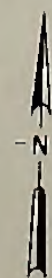
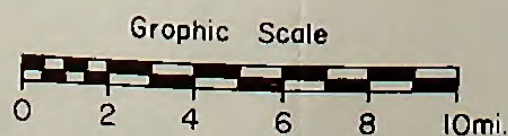
**WOODLAND TYPE:** Areas with at least a ten percent canopy cover of woody plants, primarily juniper but some oak and pine. Woodlands may provide herbaceous forage in the understory for livestock grazing.





## Legend

- Management Area Boundary
- Lands considered for potential disposal
- Area of Management Decision



# ALTURAS PLANNING AREA

## LAND USE DECISIONS

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